The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,570.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,659 tons, 300 H.P., Commander Geo. Beyts, will be despatched on the 21st June 1870 at noon.

June		July.
Leave Bombay	21	4
„ Cuzzur	23	6
„ Narrakal	25	7
„ Tutticoria	26	7
„ Colombo	27	8
„ Galle	28	10
„ Negapatam	1	
Leave Madras		6
„ Coconada		6
„ Vizagapatam		7
„ Bimlipatam		7
„ Gopalpore		8
Arrive Calcutta		10

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Nethgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottee, will be despatched on the 18th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H.P., will be despatched for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on or about the 25th June 1870.

Apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Touching at Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built Iron First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15		£4
„ Suez	36	22		8
„ Port Said	40	24		9
„ Messina	48	33		12
„ Naples	50	35		13
„ Leghorn	53	36		15
„ Genoa	53	36		15

Including Wines / Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s/s. INDIA has 72 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

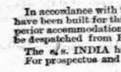
VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 6	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departure from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, BREIDWEECK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. I. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1300 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

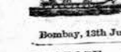
For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

FOR MUSCAT.

(With Despatch.)



THE new iron Barque HOPEFUL 332 tons register, Captain Buttrey. For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship JANET COWAN, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ROYAL FAMILY, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consigned.

NANABHOY and SORABJEE,

Agents for Captain Mathias.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Tricste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

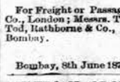
Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing underany flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk ..... „ 60 „ „ 20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper ..... „ „ 20 cwt.
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 „ „ 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, stowing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Ld.
From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
„ „ „ 10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

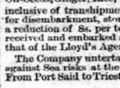
By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

MESSRS. THOMAS & JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE new first class Steam Ship HISTORIAN, 1,750 tons register, 250 H.P., Captain Tutton, will sail for Liverpool about the first week in July, and has superior accommodation for first class passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ..... £ 35
„ Port Said ..... £ 37
„ Liverpool ..... £ 45

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The HISTORIAN, on her outward (first) voyage made one of the fastest passages on record.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	„ Under Vests.	1	Mandi.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	2	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BERLIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The SHIPPING ORDERS for this Company's Steamers are NOT TRANSFERABLE.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents.

17th June 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a SPECIAL RESOLUTION, duly passed and confirmed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 18th May and 4th June 1867, a further Return out of Paid-up Capital of Rs. 150 per Share will be made to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Company on the production of Share Certificates on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

By Order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—After the 30th June next NO INTEREST will be allowed on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at this Agency.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. SIMPSON,

Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

NOTICE.—The Sale of the Right, Title and Interest of NOWROJEE HOOSUNGJEE MISTRY in the House and Property situate at Khetwady Back Road, advertised to be sold by Public Auction TO-DAY at 4 P.M., is POSTPONED till the 6th day of August next.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

H. W. PAYNE,

Solicitor to the Mortgagee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 50 tons each of pure CASTOR and COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered immediately after acceptance of Tender. Price to include delivery at the Stores Department, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, together with a small sample of each description of Oil, to be sent to the undersigned not later than noon on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 17th June 1870.

THE ORIENTAL MUSIC HALL, FORT, WILL BE OPENED THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 18th JUNE.

The Programme will consist of Glees, Trios, Duets, Songs (Comic and Sentimental).

Doors open at 8-15 P.M. Commence at 8-30 P.M.

Admission.....Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin-rooms, Apollo Street, Fort.

N.B.—Refreshments of the best quality.

TOM MANTLE, Manager.

LOST or STOLEN, on the 16th instant, TWO CHEQUES, wrappped up with some other papers, drawn by Pestonjee Dinshaw (Solicitor) on the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), for Rs. 1,000 each, one of the Cheques being No. 13522, dated 4th April 1870, and in my favour; and the other being No. 13526, dated the 10th May 1870, and in favour of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee. Any person finding the Cheques (and to whom they can be of no use), notice of the loss being given to the Bank by whom the Cheque were dishonoured) and returning the same to the undersigned will get a reward of Rs. 20.

RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER DAVUR,

15, Cama Street, Fort.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

CAUTION.—NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice appearing in the "Times of India" of the 8th instant, given by Mr. H. W. PAYNE, Solicitor, on behalf of DADABHOY DOSSABHOY, the Public are informed that the Mortgage on account of which the Court mentioned in the said Notice is advertised for sale has been FULLY PAID and SATISFIED, and that nothing is due to the Mortgagee in respect thereof, but on the contrary a large sum of money in excess has been paid to the said Mortgagee and for the recovery of which a suit in the High Court is being instituted :—Public are therefore hereby warned against purchasing the said property on any account, and if after this Notice any person or persons will act otherwise, he, she, or they will do so at his, her, or their own risk and peril.

GUNPUTROW VENKAJEE.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

JUST LANDED PER BARODA a good assortment of DRIVING and RIDING WHIPS of every description, of first rate quality; also a fresh supply in the Trade.

F. GRANT & SONS, Saddlers, &c.

Bombay, Hummum Street, 17th June 1870.

CUTLER'S very superior OLD BRANDY, 5 years in bottle, price Rs. 38 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER'S A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality, price Rs. 38 per dozen.

CUTLER'S RED SEAL PORT, at Rs. 18 per dozen. This wine is supplied in large quantities to the Commissariat, and a very liberal discount of this Brand is allowed to Merchants and Traders buying 50 dozens.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s finest DRY CHAMPAGNE, in pints, quarts, and magnums, prices Rs. 19-8-0, Rs. 36, and Rs. 74 per dozen. All Sparkling Wines are now received via the Suez Canal.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS, PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS, CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, Each,—Cash Rs 35, Credit Rs. 40.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4½ P.M.

By order of the Trustees,

H. BIRDWOOD,

Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 13th June 1870.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 12 noon, at the Office of the Chamber, to elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman in the room of Mr. DONALD GRAHAM and Mr. H. E. BRIGHT, proceeded to Europe.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee of Management,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Thursday, 16th June 1870.

TO EXECUTIVE LOCAL FUNDS AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.—A YOUNG MAN, experienced in Conservancy and Public Works, will be OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT as SUPERINTENDENT after 1st July.

For ability, steadiness, and attention to duty, first-class testimonials can be given. Address H. B., care of

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co.,

3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, and the days following, a quantity of Old and Unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c.

Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE,

Lieutenant late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th June 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned having been appointed AGENT in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Agent for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the name of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from this date to the 30th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—We hereby call in all Creditors of the Company to FILE their CLAIMS with us on or before the 25th day of June 1870, that the same may be examined and adjusted if found correct. No Claims will be entertained unless filed on or before that day.

W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.
THOS. MACNEVILLE, }

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th May 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Factory is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1870.

2. To elect Directors in place of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esq., Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., and Henry Randall Cormack, Esq., all of whom retire but are eligible for re-election :—

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June 1870, at the Registered Offices of the Company, Aunjud Bagh, Broach, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought forward :—

1st To receive the Report of the Directors on the working of the Mills for the past year.

2nd To declare a Dividend.

3rd To elect Directors in place of those retiring.

4th To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

5th To consider and, if approved of, to pass a Resolution empowering the Directors to reduce the Capital of the Company by repayment to the Shareholders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COTTON WAGGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of 300 COTTON WAGGONS, the Company supplying the iron work.

They will be tendered in lots of 100 each, and one lot only will be given to one Contractor, or firm of Contractors.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon. The wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only tenders will be received, can be had and a pattern wagon seen on application at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Cotton Waggons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on 18th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

C. W. HAWKINS,

4th June 1870. Locomotive Superintendent.

DRIVERS WANTED on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. None but men with good characters need apply

C. W. HAWKINS,

Locomotive Superintendent.

4th June 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY the 18th day of June, instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by direction of the Mortgagee, under a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed executed by Nowrojee Hoosungjee Mistry, and dated the 18th day of November 1869, all the right, title, and interest of the said Nowrojee Hoosungjee Mistry in the valuable house and property, situate at Khetwady Back Road, described in the said Mortgage Deed as follows :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house of three compartments, built with chunam and stone-walls and covered with tiles standing thereon, situate in Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, on the north side of Khetwady Back Road or Duncan Road Row, and which said ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Forna Freehold Ground under No. 13, and contains by admeasurement 631 square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 5 and 6, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Nowrojee Hoosungjee, Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. ..... „ 10 „
on or towards the west by a public road, on or towards the north by the property of Edward Rehatseck, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady Back Road. Post-office Scales, ½ oz. ..... „ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins ..... „ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „ ..... „ 6 „
Condensed Milk „ ..... „ 12 „
American Cheese ..... „ 1 per lb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitor to the Mortgagee, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.—Dated this 11th day of June 1870.

H. W. PAYNE,

Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office, Price Rs. 11,

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,

Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,

Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,

No. 22 Apollo Street. Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,

Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co.,

Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mousseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 „
Finest Dry Verzynay	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20 „

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon Wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	30
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-8 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to call attention to a large and choice selection, in the following Departments, which are now ready for inspection :—

HATS.	Black and Drab Felts, all the new shapes. Dress Ditto.
COLLARS.	Three-fold Linen, all the new shapes.
SCARFS.	The latest Style, made up and to tie.
COATINGS.	Blue and Black, New Diagaals.
DAMASK NAPKINS.	3/4 by 7/8 Single and Double Damask.
GAUZE UNDER VESTS.	Pure Gauze Merino and Badham's celebrated India Gauze.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,

TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS, ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS, AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMEN.

N. K. & Co. invite an early inspection of the largest and best assorted Stock of Woollen Goods in India, which is to be found at the abovementioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most fashionable patterns of the present London season, in textures manufactured expressly for India. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen will find at this Establishment a large and varied assortment of every article of Outfit in the newest styles, just received from London per Overland Route, the quality of which cannot be surpassed.

All orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns free by return of Post with a Card of Directions for Self-measurement enclosed on application by letter.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments :—

LIST OF PRICES.

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm without change.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .....
£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares 249
£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do. 117
£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,150
£15	26.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares 26½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 17.

Thoyts, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Cumming, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Beneboy, Quarter Master, 25th Bde Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from England.
Raines, Colonel, 95th Foot, on leave, from Mathoura.
Moore, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Khandalla

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 17.

Wilson, Captain, Superintendent of Police, to join, to Nasirabad.
Trevor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Gazette of India, June 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Siebel, M.R.C.S., Civil Surgeon of Bassein, in Bombay, has been granted eighteen months' leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon L. C. Nanney, of the Madras Medical Establishment, lately officiating in medical charge of the Out-station Hospital of Cuddapah, Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Akola, with charge of the Jail at that Station, vice Assistant Surgeon A. Porter, M. D.

Captain R. A. Pemberton, officiating Assistant Commissioner of 2nd class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee during the absence on privilege leave of Captain T. H. B. Brooke, or until further orders.

Mr. W. C. Depper, C.S., Commissioner of the Roy Bareilly Division in Oudh, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh during the absence on leave of Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., or until further orders.

Surgeon E. D. Everard, attached to the 5th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Establishments and Sudder Jail at Mercara, in Coorg, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Macpherson, relieved.

The Hon'ble F. A. B. Glover, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st August next.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. Battye, attached to the Meywar Bheel Corps, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 29th April 1870.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 3rd April 1870, the following promotions in the Berars consequent on the absence on furlough of Lieutenant G. H. Trevor :—

Lieutenant J. R. Alexander, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Captain C. Wodehouse, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

The following appointments in the Commission of the Central Provinces are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, in consequence of Mr. J. H. Morris being confirmed in the appointment of Chief Commissioner of that Province :—

Mr. Malcolm Low, Commissioner of the Chutteesgurh Division, but officiating in the Nerbudda Division, to be Commissioner of the Nurbudda Division in the room of Major H. Mackenzie, appointed Judicial Commissioner.

Mr. Charles Grant, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be Commissioner of the Chutteesgurh Division, vice Mr. Malcolm Low. Major A. B. Cumberlege will, however, continue to officiate as Commissioner of Chutteesgurh during Mr. Grant's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. W. B. Jones, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, vice Mr. Charles Grant.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Waddington, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, vice Mr. W. B. Jones.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ashburner, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Waddington.

Captain H. C. E. Ward, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ashburner.

Captain A. Bloomfield, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, vice Captain H. C. E. Ward.

Mr. J. Neil, Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, vice Captain A. Bloomfield.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 1st April 1870, is granted to the following Officers in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

Captain J. S. Bell, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class.

The following temporary promotions are sanctioned, with effect from the 21st April 1870, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave of absence to Captain J. G. Bell and Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby :—

Lieutenant H. C. G. Scoppanas., officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Captains H. C. Menzies and C. T. O. Mayne, officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioners of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant R. H. Salkeld and Mr. Tajoodeen Hoossain, officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioners of the 1st class.

Lieutenant H. DeP. Rennick and Mr. A. Elliott, officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd class.

Captain J. FitzGerald, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted preparatory leave for thirty days, to enable him to proceed to Bombay with a view of obtaining a final medical certificate for furlough to Europe. Captain FitzGerald availed himself of the preparatory leave on the afternoon of the 28th March 1870.

The following promotions are made consequent on Captain Fit Gerald's departure :—

Captain D. W. Laughton, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, with effect from the 29th March 1870.

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamasjee, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, with effect from the same date.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Olpherts, C.B and V.C., of the Royal Artillery, is appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General in succession to Brigadier-General J. L. Vaughan, C.B., promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Lieutenant Dudley Elphinstone Gouldsbury, of the 105th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th May 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—1st Punjab Cavalry.—Capt. W. J. Forlong, 2nd Squadron Officer, Corps of Guides, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant R. C. Hutchinson, who exchanges into the Corps of Guides.

Corps of Guides.—Lieutenant R. C. Hutchinson, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Captain Forlong.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).—Captain W. H. Unwin, Quarter Master, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Lieutenant S. Molloy, who exchanges. Captain Unwin will continue to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties during the period Captain E. C. Codrington may officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieutenant E. Molloy, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quarter Master, vice Captain W. H. Unwin. Lieutenant Molloy will continue to officiate as Adjutant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant J. M. Sym, or until further orders.

Ensign John Corse-Scott, of the 19th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Quarter Master, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 13th May 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign J. Corse-Scott will rank as Lieutenant in that corps, with effect from the 13th May 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain J. M. Heath, of the 20th Hussars, officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Morland, whose tenure of service has expired.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—5th Punjab Infantry.—Captain J. W. McQueen, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, Corps of Guides and officiating Commandant, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Captain F. H. Jenkins, appointed Commandant of the Corps of Guides.

Assistant Surgeons Daniel Wright, M.D., and Henry Charles Cutcliffe, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon, from the 28th May 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal—he is accordingly admitted into the Service :—

Assistant Surgeon Ambrose Hamilton Kelly,—date of arrival at Fort William, 31st May 1870.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major George Ricketts Roberts, Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Cooper Johnson, Major Sir Edward Leeds, Bart., Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) George Hutchinson, C.S.I., and Major Thomas Wollams Holland,—7th June 1870.

Major Frederick Richard Pollock, C.S.I., Major Horatio Nelson Davies, Major Alexander Irvine, and Major Robert Cony Waiting,—8th June 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Lowndes Randall, of Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe, (medical certificate,) for two years.

The services of Lieutenant T. W. Sandes, of the Madras Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 30th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointments in the Marine Department are sanctioned until further orders, and with effect from the 29th March 1870, consequent on the appointment of Captain T. M. Philbrick, 1st Assistant Master Attendant and officiating Deputy Master Attendant, to officiate as Master Attendant :—

Captain A. Baker, Extra Assistant Master Attendant and Agent for Transports, and officiating 1st Assistant, to officiate as Deputy Master Attendant.

Captain E. J. Butler, 2nd Assistant Master Attendant and officiating Agent for Transports, to officiate as 1st Assistant Master Attendant.

Lieutenant F. Warden, officiating 2nd Assistant Master Attendant and Agent for Government Consignments, to officiate as Agent for Transports.

Captain I. V. Falle to officiate as 2nd Assistant Master Attendant.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain S. G. Boon, Superintendent of the Government Dockyard, to officiate as Master Attendant of Calcutta, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, and until farther orders, vice Captain Philbrick, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. A. Goelst, Assistant Superintendent (Telegraph) 1st grade, is granted eighteen months' leave to Europe, on medical certificate, and preparatory leave for one month from the 14th May.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH JUNE.

London...	Cotton	£1	7s. 6d. to £1 10s. Nom. p. ton
	Cotton	£1	15s. "
	Seeds	£1	5s. to 10s. "
Liverpool	Jaw Rings Cotton	£1	7s. 6d. to £1 10s. Od. "
	Wrought Rings	£1	7s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d. "
	Myrtleberries & Cel. Seeds	£1	5s. to £0 10s. Od. "
	Seeds	£0	15s. to £0 15s. Od. "
Havre.....	Cotton	£1	10s. Od. "
	Cotton	£1	Nominal
Cronstadt	Blue Yarn	£3	5s. Od. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3	0s. Od.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs.	5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs.	25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs.	3 per bale.
Calcutta ..Galle		Rs.	3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs.	14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	George Kendall	Hopkinson	Newcastle, April 10.
	City of Berlin	Muir	Glasgow, March 18.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Cassandra, Peters, to Diamond Island.
Ship Sophie, Green, to Hongkong.

The steamer Historian, to Liverpool via the Suez Canal, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
13	Busheer (s)	Hutchinson	Bombay, May 24
	Godavery (s)	DeGirarci	Galle, June 7
	Monmouthshire	Irvin	London, February 19
	Warwick Castle	Focebody	London, February 17

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
11	Nerada		Ganjam
	Whenfort		London

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

RUXTON—June 12th, at No. 43, Chowringhee, the wife of George R. Ruxton, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON—McCULLOCH—June 8th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. M. Lamert, Captain T. S. Johnson, Commander I. G. S. N. Company's Steamer Lucknow, to Emma Charlotte McCulloch, second daughter of the late R. D. McCulloch, of Calcutta.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

GALTON—GIB—June 9th, at St. Stephens' Church, Octacamund, by the Rev. Gilbert Cooper, M.A., Sarah, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel N. A. Gib, M.S.C., to C. A. Galton, Esq., M.A., M.C.S.

DEATHS.

MORLEY—June 10th, at Monteith's Road, Egmore, Madras, Mrs. William W. Morley, aged 28.

STEPHENSON—June 10th, at Vepery, of cholera, Robert Alfred Ewing, eldest son of Mr. W. Stephenson, aged 3 years 10 months and 17 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

GILLIS—June 11th, at Agra, Peter Gillis, pensioner, aged 70 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

IT is not surprising that some of our brethren at home should put forward odd notions on Indian affairs, since they receive emphatic scraps like the following, which we cut from *The Times* :—

INDIAN FINANCES.

(BY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

The Indian papers unanimously express much satisfaction with the views of Mr. Laing and *The Times* in reference to the Indian finances, and hope, therefore, that the memorial sent from India to the Secretary of State against the Income-tax will have a good effect.

Of course we all hoped that the memorial against the Income-tax would have a good effect; but we may say that the first half of this precious telegram is, indeed, "news" to us. In Bombay, at all events, if our daily contemporary was elated by the information that Mr. Laing had advocated loans as a panacea for India, it bantered *The Times*, while we pointed out that Mr. Laing's "financing" occupations were ground for receiving his advice with distrust. With the text of his letter before us we are still of opinion that our distrust is justified.

Not that with much of the letter we do not heartily concur. The case against the Income-tax is admirably put. Mr. Laing corroborates the opinion so extensively expressed, and the fact so deeply felt by all of us, that while the tax is odious to Natives, it is especially oppressive to Europeans; that the first detest it, and the second feel that they are robbed by it; and that in the end the Treasury obtains a *minimum* of income from the native population with a *maximum* of annoyance and discontent. He has also fairly described the evils of home interference—the extreme costliness of that big blunder, Amalgamation, not only forced on the Indian Government but forced upon them in an expensive fashion; and he might have dwelt on the folly of allowing an English Commission to dictate the kind of barracks desirable for India, and have dwelt on the pressure from interested parties at home to push forward public works. With all this we quite agree. But when we look at the purpose of the argument, then we find how much has been omitted, and how greatly the conclusions are to be distrusted.

The burden of the whole letter is not economy, not reduction of expenditure within your means—but loans. If you are in a difficulty, do as all other people do, borrow, and "make things pleasant," at least for the time. Mr. Laing says that "if India were an independent country the difficulty would vanish." Of course it would. But as India is not an independent country, what propriety is there in advising that she should be allowed to act as if she were? The *Saturday Review* has put the case very forcibly. Remarking on the high price of Indian securities, the writer justly says that the cause thereof is the connexion of the Indian empire with England. And then follow these pregnant remarks—"However distinctly the Acts of Parliament empowering the Secretary of State to borrow declare the money to be raised on the faith of the revenues of India, the general conviction that only in the most desperate extremities would the great dependency be abandoned, produces an effect on lenders very slightly differing from that of an express Imperial guarantee. The greater liberty now given to the investment of trust-funds in Indian securities operates in the same direction, and causes them to share in the buoyancy communicated to Consols through the favour shown them by the Court of Chancery. Now, if the Indian debt bore any resemblance (let us say) to the debt of the Australian colonies, Mr. Laing might be right in saying that it mattered little to India whether it amounted to 100 or to 150 millions; but it matters very much to Great Britain, and in truth few more serious dangers and perplexities menace this country than the accumulations of Indian debt under a vague moral guarantee which causes it to be held almost exclusively by Englishmen." Under these circumstances what wisdom is there in advice which recommends England to increase the danger and perplexity? Mr. Laing, of course, does not grapple with the point, nor even allude to it; yet it is a cardinal fact which the rulers of India, whether here or at home, should always bear in mind. There are but two justifications for loans: one, that they should be invested in what are called reproductive works; the other, that they are to be expended in defending the empire, or in providing for its defence. But we are told that there is no danger in terminable loans, and we frankly admit that there is less danger, because the terminable loan *may* terminate; but there is little more security that a terminable loan will be paid off than there is that a permanent loan will be extinguished. The delusiveness of sinking funds on a large scale is notorious. A bill is a terminable loan, but how often is it renewed? There may be cases in which a private person or a Government may fairly resort to terminable loans; but neither a private person nor a Government would be justified in adopting the process of eking out their revenues by a regular system of terminable loans. Mr. Laing is supposed to be an adept in distinguishing between what are revenue and what are capital charges. He probably knows, as well as any man, what a margin that debateable ground affords for skilful financing; and he would do the public a service if he would recount his experience of the *modus operandi*. Perhaps the secret history of English railways would enlighten us on the best method of making a revenue charge assume the character of a legitimate item in a capital account. Granted a system of terminable loans, as a proper element in state finance, and we can imagine no better field than India, for the display of the intricate but necessary manœuvres. Of course, Mr. Laing says that his doctrine must be taken with obvious limitations; that permission to raise loans must not be made an excuse for extravagance; that enlightened economy must always be the soul of sound finance. But what financing gentleman was ever at loss for truisms of that kind. The brunt of the difficulty would arise on the application of the truths to practical affairs. Seeing that, without terminable loans, the Government of India has been extravagant, what would they be if they had the power of defraying the cost of their works by stepping into the money-market? The debt of £100,000,000 would speedily rise to £150,000,000, and the Indian tax-payer would have to bear the burden of Mr. Laing's "blessing."

It is natural that being an advocate for loans Mr. Laing should approve of a National Debt as the handmaid of civilization. He says that Persia and Afghanistan, where there are no roads, no schools, no police, no security for life or property, are the only countries without national debts, leaving us to infer that schools, police, roads, security for life and property have in other countries been the product of National Debts. But where is the country in which a National Debt was not made mainly produced by Wars? What country has made roads, instituted schools, paid for police out of loans? America, at this moment, would have had no national debt, had there been no secession war. England would have had no debt had she not been engaged in various struggles for power or for life or for honour. Prussia and Austria owe their debts to the same cause. Russia, no doubt, borrows money for railways, and France, we believe, has borrowed money for purposes other than war. But Russia is not civilized, and the French Emperor, like Mr. Laing, rather believes in the blessing of debt than otherwise. If a National Debt is defensible it must be on other grounds than those set forth by Mr. Laing.

The sound principle is that nations should live within their income, a principle India has so largely disregarded. We have it under the hand of Mr. Laing that "India is, perhaps, of all countries that in which it is most difficult to strain taxation, and especially direct taxation, beyond a moderate limit." But instead of using this as an argument in favour of the strictest economy, Mr. Laing uses it in support of his borrowing policy. It is because taxation, local as well as imperial, has become so oppressive, because with that high taxation both ends do not meet, because with that burdensome taxation, there is no margin left, not only for the future, but for next year, that we hold the State bound to reduce expenditure, and not have recourse to loans in order to pay the cost of a policy which does not become any the more justifiable when styled a policy of progress and civilization. It is merely covering unwisdom, we had almost said dishonesty, with fine words, and cheating the moral sense to vindicate profusion by a recourse to popular cant. *The Times* has one good sentence on Mr. Laing's letter which exactly fits the case of the Indian Government. "The principle of paying instead of borrowing is sound, and the principle of improving an estate is sound, but there is another principle at least as sound as either, and that is the principle of not incurring expenses without a clear prospect of defraying them." The last member of the sentence expresses the rule which the Indian Government has of late years habitually violated; and not until that rule is faithfully observed will there be a justifiable Indian budget or a policy at the back of it which any honest man can respect.

Touching the notorious barracks it is possible to make out a case in favour of paying for them by loan, in other words by instalments. They were imposed upon India by the authority of a set of people who had allowed theory and philanthropy to overpower fact and common sense, and the extravagant plans of these respectable persons were accepted by a Government in India notorious for the extreme weakness of its financial department. The injustice of making us pay for a huge blunder perpetrated in the name of humanity, is manifest; and its may be held as reasonable that the burden upon us should be mitigated. But the proceeding would be dangerous to the empire if admitted as a precedent. If it could be clearly raised as an exceptional proceeding, the choice of a lesser of two great evils, a loan might be excuseable. The barracks, however, are not the sole cause of the deficits. The cause of the deficits is the want of principle in the Indian Government, using that phrase in its largest sense; and that grave defect must be effectually remedied, if the finances of India are to be placed on a footing sound as regards the State, and just as regards the tax-payers. But the makeshift of borrowing, so dear to speculators and philanthropists and the whole race of financing folk, must be distinctly abandoned and branded as what it is—dishonesty. These remarks do not apply to loans for reproductive works; loans which, whether terminable or not, are as much as the country can be prudently made to bear; loans contracted on that vague guarantee which is the source of so much danger and perplexity to the future. Mr. Laing, of course, and his school have no fears; they like debt, it it a sign of civilization; but will the people of England like, some day, to see their debt of £800,000,000 raised to a Thousand Millions? That is for them to consider.

THE *Bombay Times* states that India will, during the current year, pay to England a "tribute" of nine millions and a half. We mention the discovery for the benefit of the English people. For, if the statement be true, it is plain that Mr. Lowe will have the magnificent surplus of £9,800,000. A tribute paid to England must figure in the national balance sheet, and "the English" may be congratulated on their prospects. Unfortunately these prospects have no foundation, they are the merest mirage. "India" is not going to pay a "tribute" of nine millions and a half to "England," and when our contemporary so styles the sum referred to, he is only using language in an arbitrary sense—"it is pretty Fanny's way," that is all. The tribute, it turns out, is no tribute, but payment for value received, and payment not to the English Treasury, but to private persons. It would be just as reasonable to say that when the *Bombay Times* buys a solah topee and pays for it, the price is a tribute to the Borah. For the nine millions and a half are made up of these among other items—Interest on Government debt, Railway interest, Army, Railway capital! It is the drollest thing in the world to call paying your debts paying a tribute, and must be set down to the peculiar idiosyncracies of our contemporary in all that relates to his mother tongue. Of course we do not mean Hindustani or Guzerati, or Marathi, or even Sanscrit, but, unfortunately—English.

THE Maharajahs of Jeypore, Rewah, Puttiala, and probably Vizianagram also, purpose paying Simla a visit during the season,

A MADRAS contemporary learns that, although Captain Preston cannot yet be said to be out of danger, he is progressing favourably.

THE Dalhousie Institute at Calcutta has received another addition to its Art treasures in the statue of the late Mr. James Wilson, the Finance Minister of India, who died in August 1860.

THE 46th Regiment from Winchester, and 102nd Madras Royal Fusiliers from Dover, have received orders of readiness to proceed to Aldershot, to form a portion of the troops for summer drill and exercise.

LIEUTENANT E. L. DURAND, of the Staff Corps, has, says the "Pioneer," been appointed Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Captain F. B. Prinsep, 21st Hussars, Aide-de-Camp.

A COURT-MARTIAL says yesterday's "Deccan Herald," was to assemble at Morar on Wednesday last, to inquire into certain charges against Captain Trotter of H. M. 11th Regiment. The court is to consist of officers assembled from other stations.

AN officer, holding a high position in the Financial Department, has been "taken to task" by the Secretary of State, if we may believe the "Indian Daily News," for having communicated directly with the London Board of Trade. He had solicited the Board to send him a copy of a recent Parliamentary report, and hence the wigging.

A "WRINKLE" from Agra:—"Iced soda-water with fresh milk is becoming a popular drink in some stations this season, superseding brandy-pawnee, gin cocktails, *et id genus omne*. We commend the novelty to a thirsty public. It is easy, at all events, to make the experiment and watch the result."

COLONEL W. GORDON, Chief Inspector of Musketry, Bengal, leaves for England immediately on six months' leave, Captain J. J. S. O'Neill will officiate in his absence, Captain A. M. Arthur, 1st Battalion, 11th Foot, replacing Captain O'Neill as Deputy Inspector of Musketry of the Rawul Pindee division.

AN engineer officer of the Royal Navy has invented a most powerful torpedo, which quite eclipses the invention of the American Captain Ericsson to which we lately referred. The torpedo, now under the consideration of the War Office, is elongated, shell shaped, and self-propelling, contains a charge of from 400 to 10,000 lbs. of gunpowder or cotton, it travels at a velocity of from 140 to 500 feet per second, according to pleasure, and will range from 700 to 1,800 yards at 20 feet below water surface. It can be used in the fastest and by the slowest vessels as well as by forts having a sea frontage.

By the papers received by last mail from England, it is stated that the following is the Expeditionary Force for the Red River:—Colonel J. G. Wolsley, to command; Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, R. A., Deputy Adjutant General, and Major McLeod, Canadian Militia, Assistant Adjutant Generals; Captain Huyshe, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant Denison, Canadian Militia, as orderly officers; Surgeon Major Young as P. M. O., and nine other officers in the Control Department. Colonel McNeile, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, accompanies the force, which consists of 1 battalion 60th Rifles, 2 battalions of Canadian Militia, detachments of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Army Service Corps. The route to be taken is by Lake Huron, Lake Superior to Thunder Bay, then a march of 36 miles and another boat excursion of 320 miles to Fort Francis, and 90 more miles of road to Fort Garry, the seat of Government for the new territory. The force is armed with the Snider rifles, and the number of volunteers was greatly in excess of that required for the expedition.

AN order by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, dated the Court at Windsor, March 31st, intimates that persons "not being certificated London solicitors, but having been duly admitted to practise as solicitors by the High Courts of Judicature in India or in the Colonies, respectively, may apply by petition to the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to be admitted to practise in the Privy Council. Such persons, if admitted to practise, by an order of their Lordships, shall pay annually, on the 15th November, a fee of five guineas to the fee fund of the Council office." Six copies of the order, from which the above is extracted, were transmitted "for the information of the Judges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court of the Punjab, and of all persons concerned in the prosecution of appeals to England." In the same communication it is stated that their Lordships in Council have learnt with regret, that losses and delays have occurred to parties in consequence of business having been placed in the hands of unqualified agents, and that, therefore, they desire publicity should be given to the order in Council which admits the solicitors of the High Courts of India to practise in the Privy Council. Suitors in appeals to England should be cautioned not to send powers or to make remittances to any persons not being authorized and enrolled practitioners in that Court. This order in Council will, the "Pioneer" thinks, be very offensive to the "bobbery pack" of gentlemen who open offices in London for the obtention of justice for ill-used natives.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that he has received by the mail, from a very authentic source, information that the Duke of Argyll has positively and peremptorily declined to offer any inducement to the senior members of the Medical Department of India to retire, and that he intends to carry out compulsory retirement at fifty years of age on the promulgation of the Medical Warrant, which is shortly expected, authorizing the amalgamation of the Indian with the British Medical services.

JINJEERA.

AT length the Dalhousie, under orders for so long, is, we understand, about to pay a visit to Jinjeera. It seems that what might have been anticipated has happened. The ringleaders of the little rebellion having intimated their willingness to submit to the Government, we enter on a fresh scene. Government have determined to send Mr. Havelock, of course with a proper escort, over to the "island kingdom," and we understand that he will be instructed to tell the lively subjects of the Hubshee that their recent freaks cannot be recognized. He is also to institute an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining on what ground these Sirdars base their claim to share in the government of the country. This is a totally new question, and we do not profess to understand it; but there can be no doubt that Mr. Havelock has been entrusted with this curious duty.

INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE illustration of Indian Antiquities is a matter that crops up now and again in different forms almost periodically, but somehow Government attempts to do justice to it too frequently remind us of the mountain in labour. After much puffing and blowing an expedition is sent to Amber-nath or Bobanessur, but the results are never made public; or if by chance a Cunninghame or a Maisey gets employed, he soon gets into hot water because he can do his work and says what should be done. Then an army of photographers, good, bad, and indifferent, are set to work in different collectorates, and money is wasted in photographing what nobody wants photographed, or the views are omitted that ought to be taken, and so the work like the stone of Sisyphus is never accomplished.

One of the last of these failures is Captain Carr's book on the "Seven Pagodas" near Madras. Though paid for by Government it is perhaps the most slovenly, unscientific, and altogether unsatisfactory production that has for a long time disgraced even Government encouragement; and makes one wonder how Government is so unfortunate as ever to find out such incompetent hands for the performance of a work that a very little trouble and ordinary pains would have made a really valuable contribution to our antiquarian knowledge. Few have such an opportunity as this subject afforded, and yet the opportunity has been missed, and money patronage cannot be expected to be repeated.

We are glad to know that the Sanchi expedition has been so far a success. Captain Cole left England last November and more than a fortnight ago he must have landed again with his casts, having completed his task in so very short time as to set a fine example for imitation to some of our locally organized expeditions.

THE NEERA.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Bombay intimating that the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Neera left Port Said on the 13th instant.

THE S. S. DELAWARE.

WE yesterday stated that for some days anxiety had been felt as to the safety of the s. s. Delaware, which left Bombay for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on the 14th May, and of which nothing had been heard after she passed Aden. We have to-day much pleasure in intimating that all fears as to the safety of the ship were dissipated by the receipt of telegrams from Alexandria on Thursday night advising the entering of the Delaware into the Suez Canal on the morning of the 7th inst., her safe arrival at Port Said on the evening of the following day, and her departure thence for Liverpool.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 27TH MAY.

THE blundering policy of the Fenian leaders has just received a fresh illustration in the renewal of the mischievous and foolish raids on Canada. As usually happens when any action is taken by the Brotherhood, the President of their Council at New York has denounced the conduct of their General in the field; and certainly the offensive movement of General O'Neill might have been designed for no other purpose than to strengthen the ties that bind the Dominion to the mother-country, and to revive feelings of friendship and goodwill between England and the United States. The energetic steps taken by General Grant's government to maintain the neutrality laws, by issuing a proclamation, sending troops to the frontier, and arresting the leader of the invading force, will do more than years of negotiation could effect to satisfy the English people of the hearty desire of the best men in the States to co-operate in putting an end to the estrangement that has for so many years divided the two nations. Even in the exclusive interest of the States, it would have been most unwise on General Grant's part to let the Fenian raiders find a secure base of operations in Vermont. The Yankees believe that Canada must join the great Republic some day, and that they have only to wait till the pear is ripe for it to drop into their mouth. It would be most impolitic for them, therefore, to encourage Fenian expeditions, which, while they are undertaken on a petty scale, can serve only to exasperate the Canadians, and, if they ever become sufficiently formidable to accomplish the conquest of the Dominion, could but establish on American soil an Irish Republic which would give New England as much trouble as Ireland herself gives to Old England. Every time General O'Neill crosses the frontier with his marauding bands, he gives a fresh lease of life and independent power to the British Colonies in North America. He excites the patriotic spirit of the people, gives them some valuable lessons in the art of self-defence, and inspires them with a just confidence in their own resources. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the manner in which the Canadian volunteers have answered to the call to arms, and met and repulsed the invaders. The *Globe* of last night declares that the invasion is a crowning proof of the folly of Lord Granville's colonial policy—that the Canadians have been attacked by the Fenians because they are British subjects, but that England has raised no arm to help them, and they have been left without protection to defend their lives and property against the enemies of the Empire. But the principle is surely just, that colonists who claim and enjoy the right of self-government should be able to defend their own frontier against the incursions of armed bodies of robbers and outlaws. The Canadians themselves cheerfully recognize this obligation; and the readiness they have shown to fight in their own cause will make the Imperial Government all the more willing to come to their aid in a really national war, or to send them men and money to aid in repulsing the Fenians, should that organization prove stronger than all reports up to this time have shown it to be. As it is, the regular regiments in Canada have of course been sent to the front—and it is pleasant to note that Prince Arthur, at the first alarm, joined the staff of the general in command—but the colonists must be glad that they themselves gained the distinction of repulsing the Fenians before the royal troops had reached the scene of action.

Mr. Craufurd, the member for Ayr, a sensible man and advanced Liberal, but not known as an orator in the House, has suddenly achieved celebrity this week by putting in force a rule, which had become nearly obsolete, that the Speaker must exclude strangers from the galleries whenever any member takes notice that they are present. The occasion was the introduction of a motion for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, and the cause of Mr. Craufurd's interference the pitiable outcry of certain strong-minded feminine advocates of repeal, who refused to take a gentle hint that it would be better for ladies to retire while the discussion of such a nasty subject was going on. There is a story told of the late Justice Maule, that, when some ladies once kept their seats during the trial of a divorce case, after he had given one warning that the details were not fit for respectable women to listen to, he quietly said—"All respectable women having now left the Court, the case may proceed"—and Mr. Craufurd would have done more wisely to leave the inmates of the Ladies' Cage unmolested, and let the debate proceed in their presence, as soon as it was clear that they would not accept a friendly suggestion that it would be more decent for them to go home. The inconvenience of not having a debate fully reported far outweighs the possible damage that might have been done to the feelings of any lady who had worked herself into a state of moral enthusiasm about the necessity for repealing laws intended to check the spread of diseases that pure women ought to know nothing of. There is no more curious alliance than that which has been formed between vehement women and philosophical Liberals to obtain the repeal of these Acts. Mr. John Morley stands almost alone among his set in refusing to be carried away by the rush of feminine eloquence on this—the first question with which politicians of the fair sex have seriously attempted to deal. Mr. Mill some time ago declared that the chance of mitigating human suffering which the Contagious Diseases Acts afford cannot compensate for the injury done to the morality of the country by the sanction which the State, in passing those Acts, has given to prostitution. Other Liberals, taking a different point of view, maintain that the arbitrary power of examination required for the purpose of carrying out the Acts is an unwarrantable infringement of individual liberty. The extension of the Acts to the civil population throughout England would certainly provoke a resistance that no Ministry could stand against; but one cannot understand the objections raised against what are so far only measures intended to improve the health of the army and navy. In the services the men are practically subject to as much control as the women of garrison towns are now placed under; and, if it is said that the State ought not to legalize prostitution, on the other hand it ought not to keep up a strong army of men condemned to a life of celibacy without taking every possible precaution to save them from being decimated by disease. The Repeal Association ought to begin by agitating to give the soldiers wives. While the men are bound to remain unmarried, few of them can be expected to lead a pure life; and they have a right to look to the State for protection from the f

CORONER'S JURIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or your numerous readers enlighten me whether persons ordered to attend the Coroner's office at Dhobee Talao, to pass their verdict in an inquest, are entitled to buggy hire?

AN ENQUIRER.

Bombay, 17th June.

THE WRECK OF THE AURORA.

NOTHING new transpired as to the wreck of the Aurora, in the course of yesterday. The s. s. Dalhousie which left on Thursday with several surveyors on behalf of the underwriters had not returned at a late hour last night, but she may be expected to-day with tidings as to whether the wreck has been seen or any of the cargo recovered. We have received the following letter with regard to this subject:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a letter in your to-day's issue, signed by Captain Harriott of the Aurora, we beg to state that we acted as Brokers for the ship in obtaining a charter to Liverpool, and not as Agents; and for so doing, we have received the usual brokerage of 4 annas per ton only.—We are, &c.,

ELMSTONE, WHITWELL & Co.

Bombay, 17th June.

THE GUJARATI DRAMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears to me that a part of the letter signed "P. M." which appeared in your issue of the 16th instant is a singular instance of an English education having no sympathy with the mode of thought compatible with the character of an Asiatic people. It is said that though the native play-writers of the last two years have borrowed all their ideas of love-making from Englishmen, they have been so devoid of sense as to commit the preposterous blunder of making ladies court their lovers, and this in a way repugnant to the feelings of an Englishman. But the fact is, that the ladies courting their lovers is a circumstance that purely harmonises with native ideas, a circumstance which is agreeable to a native mind just as the converse of it is agreeable to the mind of your correspondent. It was the Persian poet, the author of the Shah Nama, that made Tehmina enter the bedroom of her lover and make love to him, and not the author of the drama.

There are several remarks, however, in the letter of your correspondent to which I will give my entire concurrence, and I furthermore say that in the composition of the present Gujarati play-writers any delineation of character is scarcely perceptible, but there is an abundance of suffocating dialogue, oftentimes full of coarse ribaldry, and exhibiting a strange lack of insight into the checkered scenes of this checkered life—especially because the Gujarati press appears to be infected with the plague of holding forth to the public such plays as models of dramatic excellence, and artistic composition.

N. J.

17th June.

THE CHARGE OF ILLEGALLY DETAINING A FEMALE.

We subjoin the information and deposition of the prosecutrix in the case disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court on Wednesday. The charge was brought at the instance of Sonabai, the widow of Babajee Bhugwontrao, against Babajee Bhughwontrao, Dinanath Atmaram, Dhackjee Balkristna and Moreshwar Succaram, and the following will better and more correctly explain the case than the short statement which we gave yesterday:—

I am the widow of one Babajee Bhugwontrao, who was the son of Bhugwontrao Ramchunder. Babajee died before the death of his father. After the death of my husband I lived with my brother Moroba Baljee, for about two years. After leaving his house, I went and lived in my father-in-law's house, in Loharchawl. He was then alive. He is now dead. I am still living in that house. I occupy a room in the first story, in the rear portion of the house; defendant Ballajee says he holds a will made and left behind him by the late Bhugwontrao. I have taken legal steps in the matter. Besides myself my husband's brother Ballajee, my husband's sister Baijeebai, Bhugwontrao Dwarkanath; defendant No. 2 Dinanath Atmaram; No. 4 Dackjee Balcrustna, Baijeebai's son, and defendant No. 3, commonly called Moram, live in the same house. Defendant Ballajee does not behave well towards me. About eight or ten days ago on a Thursday between 10 or 11 o'clock A.M., I came downstairs, and found all the doors closed except the outermost in the rear. As soon as I came downstairs, the last mentioned door also was closed against me. The family take their meals in the hall on the ground floor. The doors being thus closed I could go nowhere except to my own room. I saw defendant No. 2 Dinanath alias Motabhoy, close the outermost door in the rear against me. One of my daughters about a year old was with me. I had not had my breakfast. The doors remained closed till 5 or 6 o'clock P.M. At 12 or 1 o'clock P.M. my girl set to cry out and I spoke in a loud tone of voice, "Will you, or will you not open the door, or shall I break open the lock." On this defendant No. 2 Motabhoy opened the door, took away the child, and again closed the door against me. Afterwards in the afternoon, I called out at a window upstairs. Narayen Madoba's house is situated in this direction. I cried out for my sister, who lives in this house, and she spoke to me. At about 5 or 6 o'clock P.M. all the doors were opened. I cannot say who opened them. I heard them opened and my son Shamroo, about thirteen years old, then came from school and spoke to me. Afterwards I got my evening meals. It was fetched for me from Narayen Madoba's house by my little girl. When all the doors were closed I cried out and said "Why are you closing all the doors; what is this you are doing; why are you at enmity with me; will you not allow my children to go into the house. Are they to fast?" I got no reply. Afterwards I remonstrated again and enquired if I was to remain at the rear portion of the house, when a door leading into my room upstairs was opened. Defendant Ballaji's wife Luxumee opened the door, she quietly removed the chain and went away. This door remained open but I could not through it go into the house. Before Luxumee removed the chain I could not go into my room upstairs; until that time I had been sitting about an hour in the back verandah. There was no food in that part of the house, that I could have access to. Three days before the Ramnowmi holiday, I was made to fast in the same way for four consecutive days.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chalk—The proceedings instituted in the High Court are in reference to a will stated to have been made by my father-in-law. I have taken proceedings for the establishment of my claim, not for the ejection of defendants. At present I get provisions from Narayen Madoba's house and I cook in my room. Ever since I was made to fast for four days, I have had provisions from Narayen Madoba's house, and they have been brought to me by my little girl. During the time intervening my being fasted for four days, and the occasion I was locked up, I do not positively remember having gone into the front portion of the house. I may have gone there, I wanted to go into the front portion in order to let out my little girl, when I was locked up. On the aforesaid Thursday I wanted to go out in order to admit my girl, who had been out and had fetched my meal. The girl had been out at 10 or 11 o'clock A.M. and returned at about 12. She had gone out before the doors were closed. On her return she cried out in order to have the door opened. I saw her on the road through the window upstairs. The girl said, "I have been knocking at the door, nobody will open it, you come and open it." I told her I was helpless. She need not fetch meal for me. She then went to Narayen's house. I did nothing more. I came downstairs and found that the doors had been closed. I knocked at the door, but as they would not open it I did nothing more. The doors were fastened with chains. I pushed the doors and they would not open. When on the return of my girl I came downstairs, I could go on into the rear verandah. The door at the foot of the staircase was not to my knowledge closed until 12 o'clock in the noon. Defendant Motabhoy desired Luxumee to close it, and she did so. I was then downstairs. I could not then go upstairs into my room. Luxumee was in the verandah, and after closing the door of the staircase she went into the front portion of the house at the desire of the defendant Motabhoy, and I was then shut out. After Luxumee had gone into the front portion of the house she did not return into the verandah. I wanted to go upstairs immediately after Luxumee had closed the door against me. I remonstrated with her and she immediately opened it. There are two doors in the cookroom leading into the verandah. From 12 o'clock till 5 or 6 I was in none. From 12 till 5 P.M. I came downstairs and tried the doors three times, but found them closed. I could not get into the cookroom, all the doors leading into it being closed. I could not through any door get on the open street. There is a well in the rear compound, the inmates of the house only have access to it. During the time I was in the verandah nobody came to draw water from the well. There are three doors opening into the verandah, through any one of which water might be conveyed from the well. There are no other means of conveyance. I generally take my breakfast at 11 o'clock. Defendants take their's at 10, 11 or 12 o'clock. I generally take my evening meal between 7 and 9 o'clock, so do defendants. The day on which I was locked up was a fast day; and on a fast day I take only one meal. I would have taken it at 11 A.M. if I could have taken it according to my choice on the aforesaid day.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP SOPHIE, 470 tons, Captain F. J. Green, will sail to-day for Hongkong with 812 bales of cotton, &c.

THE SHIP GEORGE KENDALL, 808 tons, Captain J. Hopkinson, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coal.

THE SHIP CITY OF BERLIN, 1011 tons, Captain D. Muir, arrived yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 16th June, 10-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th June, 12-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 16th June, 6-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 15th June, 10-25 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond Persian; line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 17th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy. wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·860, rainfall 2 inches 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 17th June, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·81.

VINGORLA, 17th June, 11 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 2 inches 17 cents.

MANGALORE, 17th June, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 81.

CARWAR, 17th June, 9-30 A.M.—Weather overcast and rainy, wind light south-westerly, thermometer 75, barometer 29·75, rainfall 1 inch 69 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—17TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th June, 10-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 31 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th June, 5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th June, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 32 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 16th June, 6-31 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 14 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th June, 10-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th June, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 59 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th June is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	2	15	0	1
"	Calcutta	7	4	2	4
"	Madras	2	7	0	15
"	Galle	6	46	2	46

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS OF A MUSJID NAZIR.

THE charge brought in the Fort Police Court on Thursday by Hajee Ebrahim Jeetakur the Nazir (not the Cazee as we stated yesterday) of the Jumma Musjid against Noor Mahomed *bin* Ebrahim Patel, his predecessor, that of criminal breach of trust of Rs. 29,000 of the funds of the Musjid, came on before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, in presence of the defendant. The information by the complainant was as follows:—I, Hajee Ebrahim Jeetakur, Nazir of the Jumma Musjid, solemnly affirm and say as follows—That I was appointed to the post of Nazir of the above mosque on the 19th day of December 1869. That so far back as the year 1834 rules and regulations of the said mosque affairs were passed by the Mahomedan community. In an equity suit wherein Cazee Mahomed Ally and others were plaintiffs and Noor Mahomed bin Ebrahim Patel was defendant by original bill Cazee Kutbooden Saheb and others were complainants and Noor Mahomed bin Ebrahim Patel was defendant. That the said bill was filed by the Cazee and the Mahomedan community for taking accounts from the defendant and divers other purposes. That by the said rules ten directors or Moosawars were appointed to manage the affairs of the said mosque and one Nazir whose duties consisted ... others in the collections of rents of the property dedicated to the mosque and to look after any repairs if needed. That by the 3rd rule of the mosque it is directed that the surplus funds arising from the rents of the properties dedicated for the purposes of the mosque as aforesaid should be made over by the Nazir to the Cazee and directors who should in turn deposit the same in the Government Treasury, &c. That on the day I was appointed as Nazir the following were the directors or Moosawars and the Nazir of the mosque—Mahomed Syed Chunker, Mahomed Hoosein Patan Shaboodeen Paloba, Mahomed Ally Hafiiz, Kutboodeen Paloba, and Mahomed Syed Purkar. After assuming the duties of Nazir, I immediately inquired into the affairs of the mosque, and inspected the accounts kept by my predecessor when a large balance to the extent of Rs. 35,000 was found due. Thereupon I mentioned the fact of this deficiency to the said Mahomed Hossein Saheb Patan and other Moosawars who replied that the money was in the hands the said Mahomed Syed Chunker who was entrusted with the keeping thereof as head trustee. I also called upon the said Mahomed Syed Chunker to account for such an enormous balance when he admitted the receipt of the money and promised to make up the same shortly. In this way he several times promised to make up the deficiency but without effect. In order to ascertain what had become of the balance, at last a meeting was called by me on the 4th Zilhaz Hijree 1286 in the mosque whereat the Cazee and the following Moosawars were present—Cazee Mahomed Hosein Moorgay, Mahomed Hoosein Saheb Patan, Kutboodeen Saheb Soongakur, Mahomed Syed Chunker, Mahomed Ally Saheb Hafiz, Kutboodeen Paloba, and Shoboodeen Paloba and myself. At this meeting I mentioned to the Cazee and the Moosawars present that on examination of the account books of the mosque for the two years back I found a balance to the extent of about Rs. 35,000, which balance could not be found in the Treasury of the mosque except Rs. 6,000, and consequently asked the Moosawurs to account for the same. Thereon the Moosawurs present asked the mehta named Mahomed Yusoof how he could account for such a vast discrepancy as aforesaid when the mehta replied that on the 3rd Kubilawul Hijree 1286 the former Nazir, Golam Hoosein, the said Mahomed Sabib Patan, Mahomed Syed Chunker, the defendant Shaboodeen and Kutboodeen Paloba went to the mosque and asked from him and one Abdool Currem Penker the bill collector of the mosque the moneys they had in their respective hands belonging to the mosque and thereupon they handed over the money to the extent of Rs. 11,430 or thereabout to these last mentioned persons. The mehta further stated that the money having been counted was delivered over to the said Mahomed Syed Chunker the defendant who carried the same to his own house. I then asked the said Abdool Kurrim whether he was the person who collected the rent and profits of the mosque property and made disbursements from 3rd Kabilavul aforesaid up to the last of Hijree 1286, when he answered in the affirmative; and he further stated that during that period he had delivered over the balance in respect of receipt and payments from the 3rd Rubeelawul aforesaid up to the end of Hijra 1786, after defraying necessary expenses to the said Mahomed Syed Chunker who was at that time authorized as trustee by the other trustees to receive the money in hand from time to time belonging to the mosque and which and last mentioned balance amounted to Rs. 18,000. All this conversation took place in the presence and hearing of the said Mahomed Syed Chunker and others who joined him in authorizing him to receive the said money from the said mehta and Currum, but no one denied the truth of the statement. The said Mahomed Syed Chunker however said that he received Rs. 11,000 altogether not 11,387 and 18,000 as alleged by the said mehta and Abdool Currum. On this occasion I strongly remonstrated against the conduct of the said Mahomed Syed Chunker and others who joined him in authorizing him to receive the said money and intimated that we should proceed against them at law as we might be advised if the money was not forthcoming. The said Mahomed Syed Chunker has since then on or about 10th instant denied having any more money than Rs. 4,000 or thereabout in his possession and alleges further that he has a claim against the mosque to that amount or thereabout, and I have therefore reasonable and probable cause to believe that the said Mahomed Syed Chunker has not only received the said money the amount of Rs. 29,000 or thereabout but has also misappropriated the same to his own use and has thus committed a breach of the trust reposed in him. I therefore charge him with criminal misappropriation and breach of trust under sections 403, 406 and 409 of the Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

Yesterday Mr. Starling appeared for the complainant and Mr. Keir for the defendant, and the prisoner was remanded until the 22nd inst.

THE CASH BALANCES.

APPENDED is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of April last, contrasted with that of the previous years:—

	April 1868.	April 1869.	April 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	90,88,086	83,16,172	1,62,44,872
Bengal	1,74,74,089	1,46,89,101	1,40,54,087
Bridish Burmah	40,52,609	23,04,022	36,16,189
North-Western Provinces	1,72,95,901	1,11,88,627	1,39,47,004
Oudh	31,20,505	28,98,209	35,92,342
Punjab	90,27,876	90,85,769	94,15,966
Bombay	1,93,07,606	2,61,64,591	3,67,57,721
Central Provinces	56,60,914	45,67,848	56,98,548
Madras	2,24,18,216	2,43,55,440	2,73,70,925
Total	10,21,66,923	10,45,09,269	13,05,88,334

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SAILOR.

YESTERDAY, a Coroner's inquest, which had been opened on Wednesday at the "Magdala" boarding-house, was concluded at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of a sailor named John Hume, who was employed at the new Lighthouse which is in course of erection, and who died suddenly in the boarding-house on Wednesday last. Deceased had been suffering from a harassing cough for some time past, and he was admitted into the European General Hospital on several occasions, where he was treated. On Sunday evening last Dr. Joynt, surgeon to the hospital, ordered the deceased a draught to procure sleep, which he declined to take. Dr. Joynt urged him to take the draught, but he persistently refused, and as he declined to take any medicine, Dr. Joynt discharged him. He went to the boarding-house, and on the 15th instant, the keeper was summoned in haste to see him. He went into the room and saw him supported by one John White, a seaman. Coagulated blood was running from his mouth. A constable was sent for, and Inspector Chapman came justbefore deceased expired. The full particulars will be seen from the following depositions taken before the Coroner:—

John White, who was examined at the boarding-house on Wednesday, said—I am a seaman at present unemployed and live at the Sailor's Home. I have looked at the body before this inquest and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was a seaman. I have known the deceased for about two months. I first made his acquaintance in the European General Hospital, and whilst I was there the deceased was admitted into the hospital. His ticket was marked "bronchitis." He was engaged, he told me, at the Lighthouse that is in course of erection. I left the hospital four or five days ago, and the deceased came out of hospital two or three days ago—I am not sure which. He told me that Dr. Joynt had ordered him to take a certain medicine which he (the deceased) declined to take, and that, therefore, Dr. Joynt discharged him from hospital. The deceased, after leaving the hospital, went to lodge with the hospital sergeant in his house outside the hospital. The day before yesterday (13th inst.) I went over to the sergeant's quarters. I found the deceased and the sergeant, by name William Deane, present. The sergeant, William Deane, was intoxicated. The deceased was perfectly sober. I heard the deceased ask the sergeant to give him some money he had lodged with him. The sergeant did not give him any money. After stopping about an hour I left. The deceased did not complain of being any worse that day. Yesterday morning, at 9 A.M., I went again over to the sergeant's bungalow. I saw the deceased. He appeared to be in about the same state of health as he was when he left the hospital. The sergeant was at home and was under the influence of liquor. I stayed and had dinner with the sergeant and the deceased; but before dinner I and the deceased had been in the hospital to see some of the patients. I left the deceased in sergeant's house about half past 12 or 1 o'clock. In the evening, at about 6 o'clock, I met the deceased in a buggy. He told me that Dr. Joynt had turned him out of the sergeant's bungalow. He told me that the head apothecary and Dr. Joynt had gone over to the sergeant's quarters to see whether the sergeant was drunk, and finding him (the deceased) in the sergeant's quarters had ordered him out, thinking that it was through the deceased that the sergeant had got liquor. The deceased appeared to be excited at having been turned away from the sergeant's quarters. I with the deceased went back to the sergeant's quarters at about 8 o'clock in the evening. I went to the bungalow, but the deceased stopped in the buggy. Finding the sergeant drunk, I returned to the buggy, and the deceased and I came to this boarding-house together. This was about half-past 8 P.M. I did not get out of the buggy, but left the deceased here and went on to the Sailor's Home. This morning, about 9 o'clock, I went over to the European General Hospital in order to see some of the patients. I saw the deceased in a buggy inside the hospital gates. He told me Dr. Joynt had seen him and had ordered him off the premises again. He told me that he had gone to the hospital in order to get the remainder of his money and his clothes from the sergeant. He did not wish to be admitted into the hospital as a patient. I parted with him at the hospital and I went in to see my friends. This afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock, I came down to see the deceased. I came upstairs and went into the room where the body now is. It is an upstairs room. The deceased was lying down on a couch. I spoke to him. He got up quietly and we were conversing on different subjects. The deceased commenced coughing. He spit out some phlegm mixed with blood. He drew my attention to it. He had hardly done so before a large quantity of blood ran out of his mouth. He fell backwards on the bed and became convulsed. Before this he told me to call the proprietor. No one else was in the room when the deceased fell back. I called for the proprietor of the place, and he came in and sent for Mr. Chapman, inspector of police. The deceased was insensible. Mr. Chapman wished to have him put into a buggy and sent to the hospital, but as we picked him up he died. The deceased did not appear to be excited when I came into the room. I still say that Sergeant Deane was on the 13th instant, and also yesterday, 14th instant, under the influence of liquor. On each occasion I saw (quantity) port-wine, but I cannot say the exact quantity. James McMulkin ... is the keeper of the "Magdala" boarding-house, situated on the Esplanade Cross road, and had known the deceased for the last eighteen months as a sailor. He was employed at the new Lighthouse which is in course of erection. He came out of hospital on Sunday the 12th inst. and came to the boarding-house. He told witness that he had been turned out of the hospital by Dr. Joynt as he refused to take the medicine Dr. Joynt had ordered. About three months ago he (deceased) got a cold, and he complained of a pain under the breast-bone. He was still suffering when he came out of hospital. Witness then described deceased's movements from the 13th to the time of his death. Some time after dinner on Wednesday the 15th inst. witness was summoned in haste to come and see the deceased. He went into the room and saw him supported by John White. Coagulated blood was coming out of his mouth. The coagulations were of the size of a man's fist. A constable was sent for, and Mr. Chapman came just before the deceased expired. The deceased never complained of having been treated unkindly in hospital.

Mr. J. Chapman, inspector of police, described the state in which he found the deceased lying on a cot at the boarding-house. He served a summons on Sergeant Deane at 10 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning to appear before the jury. He (witness) found him in a grog-shop in the Picquet Road. He was intoxicated, so much so that he did not know what he was saying or what he was about. It was impossible for him, in witness's opinion, to give evidence before the jury.

Dr. F. G. Joynt said—I am a surgeon in the Bombay army and surgeon to the European General Hospital, and live on the Esplanade. I knew the deceased, John Hume. He had been treated in the European General Hospital on several occasions during the last few months. He was last admitted towards the end of March of this year. He was suffering from a harassing cough produced by the pressure of an aneurismal tumour. For this I treated him with the usual remedies for such a case. About a week ago the deceased expressed himself as feeling better and less harassed by his cough. He always spoke in a whisper, which was caused by pressure on the wind-pipe. He presented the usual symptoms and signs of an aneurism of the arch of the aorta. I had called attention of one or other of the assistant surgeons to the deceased's case and explained to the subordinates that death would be sudden—of course, not in the deceased's hearing. On Sunday evening last I, in the capacity of my duty, on my evening visit to the hospital and I ordered him a draught to procure sleep, which was to contain hydrate of chloride in one drachm dose, and to be repeated if he did not sleep within an hour. The deceased declined to take this draught. He was and had been evidently dissatisfied at not having been discharged, which he knew he ought to have been, and he said he would not take the draught. I tried to reason with him and to persuade him to take it, but he persistently refused. I told him it was no good his stopping in the hospital if he would not take medicine I ordered, and discharged him. This was between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. He left that night. Of course I would not feel justified in keeping a man in the hospital who will not take the medicine I order. I saw the deceased again on Tuesday the 14th instant, about 4 P.M., in Sergeant Deane's quarters. Sergeant Deane had been absent in the morning from his duty, and I went over and found him lying helplessly drunk on a couch. The deceased was sitting in his room: he appeared to be perfectly sober. I considered it to be wrong in the sergeant to harbour a man who had been discharged by me from hospital, and I therefore told the deceased he could not remain there. He left at once. On Wednesday morning, about 9 o'clock, I again saw the deceased in a buggy at the hospital. I asked him what he wanted, and he replied he wanted his clothes and money. I told him he might remain till he got them, and I ordered his clothes to be brought to him. If any money had been given to the sergeant, it was without my knowledge. The deceased did not ask me to re-admit him into the hospital, nor did he allude to me in any way. I was present at the *post mortem* examination made by Dr. Smith. The physical conditions found after death were such as I had been led to expect were present from my examinations of the deceased during life, and such as I had told Dr. Smith before the *post mortem* examination that I expected he would find. The case of the deceased was not one which could have been cured. Medicines might palliate the urgency of the symptoms, but could not possibly effect a cure.

Dr. Sydney Smith, surgeon to the Coroner, described the condition in which he found the deceased after death. He was of opinion that the cause of death was pulmonary hæmorrhage induced by the pressure of an aneurismal tumour.

Verdict—That the deceased died from natural causes (pulmonary hæmorrhage) induced by the pressure of an aneurismal tumour.

MR. PETER TALFOR, on Thursday (May 26,) proposed the abolition of the Game Laws, and brought down on himself a member, Mr. Gerald Sturt, who very rarely speaks, but when he does, speaks well. He told the Member for Leicester that he was ready "to grapple with his facts, deny his statements, refute his arguments, annihilate his doctrines, and, in fact, shut him up altogether." As to ill-feeling between landlord and tenant, what stopped the tenant before taking his farm from making any conditions he liked? As to the manufacture of poachers, did the Member for Leicester suppose the man who stole partridges would hesitate to steal geese, chickens, turkeys, or even the watch then ticking close to his patriotic heart? As to the loss to the food of the people, game was eatable as well as mutton. Mr. Sturt, however, though a preserver, confessed to uneasiness at the number of convictions for poaching, and advised the extirpation of rabbits, the thinning down of hares, the erection of nice cottages, and the abolition of the practice of subletting shootings. If that is his final compromise, we would accept it with pleasure. It is better for the tenant than the one we support, viz., the ground game to the tenant, the flying game to the landlord, and pinepence an acre added to the rent.—*Spectator*, May 28.

HAZAREEBAUGH.

A RATHER amusing incident occurred here the other evening. A soldier, returning late from the bazaar, espied, as he surmised, a snake in the grass and immediately commenced belaboring it with his stick A civilian, who happened to be passing at the time, joined in the affair, and thrashed away with all his might. The soldier on attempting to raise it up with the end of his stick, was deterred from so doing by the civilian crying out, "Don't lift it yet, it's not dead." After a few seconds more they turned it over, when, to the delight of the by-standers and the confusion of the flagelators, it proved to be a piece of crooked bamboo about two yards in length.—*Pioneer.*

THE FRENCH PORTS OF MAYOTTE AND NOSSI-BE.

WE find in the *Gazette of India* the following letter from the Governor of the French Settlements in India, Pondicherry:—

PONDICHERY, le 29 Mars 1870.

A Son Excellence Lord MAYO,
Gouverneur Général et Vice-Roi de l'Inde Anglaise.

Monsieur le Gouverneur Général,

Monsieur le Commandant supérieur des Etablissements français des Comores vient de m'informer que les ports de Mayotte et de Nossi-Bé sont ouverts, en toute franchise de droits, aux pavillons des diverses nations, et que tous les produits de quelque nature ou de quelque provenance qu'ils soient, peuvent y être importés librement.

Cette communication pouvant intéresser le commerce des Indes anglaises, notamment celui de Bombay, d'où partent chaque année pour nos possessions des Comores des bateaux du pays chargés de produits de la côte Malabare, j'ai l'honneur d'en faire part à Votre Excellence et de La prier, conformément au désir que m'exprime à cet égard Monsieur le Colonel Colomb, de vouloir bien prescrire qu'elle soit répandue dans les centres commerciaux en relation avec les ports que concerne cette mesure libérale.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Gouverneur Général, l'assurance de la haute consideration avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être,

De Votre Excellence,
Le très-obéissant serviteur,
Le Commissaire Général de la Marine,
Gouverneur des Etablissements français de l'Inde,
(Signé) BONTEMPS.

EPITAPH ON LORD WESTBURY.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your London correspondent's letter published in to-day's paper an allusion to the prophetic epitaph on Lord Westbury. The following is the one that was circulated in London legal circles after the Westbury scandal and the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the "Essays and Reviews." I send it, as some of your readers may not have seen it.

RICHARD BARON WESTBURY,
Lord High Chancellor of England.
He was a distinguished Judge.
An eminent Christian.
And a still more eminent and distinguished Statesman.
During his three years' tenure of office, he abolished the ancient method of conveying land.
The time-honoured institution of the Insolvent Court,
And the eternity of punishment.
Towards the close of his earthly career,
In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,
He dismissed Hell with costs,
And took away from orthodox members of the Church of England
Their last hope of eternal damnation.

Your correspondent completely misses the point of the last clause, as the decision did not affect the orthodox party's hope of redemption, but their hope of the damnation of the opponents. The exclamation of a well-known eminent barrister on hearing the decision was "Hurrah! there is to be no more everlasting 'tooo'!"

LUCIFER.

—*Pioneer.*

INVALID PAY OR PENSION FOR WARRANT OFFICERS.

WITH the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council directs that the rates of invalid pay for Warrant Officers who elect to reside in India, after ceasing to belong to the effective list, will, as in the case of the Invalid Establishment, in future be only granted to those Warrant Officers whose disqualification for active service has not been occasioned by intemperance or irregular habits, which must be certified to by the medical attendant, the officer under whom the applicant may be serving, the head of his department, and the medical invaliding committee of the Medical Subordinate Department in regard to their invalid pension.

In the event of Warrant Officers or members of the Medical Subordinate Department being considered disqualified by conduct or habits for the invalid scale of pay or pension, they will be restricted to a scale of pension equivalent to the retiring pension of their rank and length of service converted into Indian currency.

The following will be the rates of retiring pension in India:—

	per mensem. Rs.	as.	p.
Deputy Commissary	150	0	0
Assistant ditto	100	0	0
Deputy Assistant ditto	75	0	0
Conductor	62	8	0
Sub-Conductor	50	0	0
Honorary Assistant Surgeon	125	0	0
Senior Apothecary	83	5	4
Apothecary, 1st Class	66	10	8
Ditto 2nd "	50	0	0
Assistant Apothecary	30	0	0

Warrant Officers, who have not served in India or departmentally half the prescribed period to entitle them to retiring pensions, will only receive the scale of pension prescribed for the next lower rank: the pension of a Sub-Conductor in such case being that of a Sergeant-Major. Should any Warrant Officer not have served fourteen years altogether, his case will be specially considered with reference to the amount of pension, if any, to be awarded.

In like manner, Medical Warrant Officers will only receive the scale of pension for the next lower grade, if they have not served three years in the grade from which they are pensioned, and if they have served less than fifteen years, their claim to any pension will be specially considered.—*Gazette of India*, June 11.

PAY IN THE P. W. D.

THE orders for the general adoption of the new scales of pay in the Public Works Department may, we believe, be expected in the next *Gazette of India*, or the following one. Some delay is said to have been inevitable, as not only have the four grades of Superintending Engineers to be distributed among the three grades which are now sanctioned, but the opportunity has been taken of classifying all the officers of the Railway Consulting Engineer's Department in the Public Works grades, so as to simplify the nomenclature and regulations of all establishments.

No one will be a loser by the new rates, and all present incumbents will have the option of keeping to the old scale if they choose to exercise it. The principle which underlies the scheme is that all officers, civil and military, will receive precisely the same pay for doing the same work. Superintending Engineers of the 1st grade will receive Rs. 1,600 a month; 2nd grade, Rs. 1,350; 3rd grade, Rs. 1,100. Executive Engineers of the 1st grade will get Rs. 950; of the 2nd grade, Rs. 800; 3rd grade, Rs. 650; and 4th grade, Rs. 550. Assistant Engineers of the 1st grade will have Rs. 450; 2nd grade, Rs. 350; and 3rd grade, Rs. 250. Of course some officers will benefit far more by these changes than others, but the department at large is a decided gainer. Nevertheless, we fully expect to receive showers of grumbles. INDIGNANT or AN INJURED CITIZEN will probably write to us,—"Would it be believed, sir, in any civilized country, if it were said that Government had the barefaced audacity to offer a wretched pittance of 50 Rupees a month in answer to the demand for our rights. The result is worthy of the perpetrators. But the worm will turn, and woe to the oppressor's foot!" A VICTIM or FIAT JUSTITIA will possibly say,—"Sir, after all these professions of benefit and increase of pay, here am I, with my salary practically unchanged, while my neighbour, whose gross ignorance of the theory of strains is only equalled by his inability to keep the simplest account, gets no less than one hundred rupees more pay. *O tempora, O mores!*" Then our old friend, AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM, is sure to be the writer of some mysterious communication, such as,—"Can it be true, sir—can it, I say, be true,—that this change was introduced solely to benefit certain favored individuals (whose names I am prepared to publish,) whom the Government dared not otherwise foist in over the heads of hard-working laborers who have toiled for long years in silence! Let Lord Mayo look to this, and be hood-winked no longer. When the Viceroy begins to use his own clearsighted eyes, instead of those of the fawning sycophants who surround him, then (as a talented correspondent of an Engineering newspaper at home lately said) the clique that has so long made wrong triumph over right shall tremble in their hill retreat." We will not offer any further specimens of correspondence, for the style might be infectious, and it must be confest there are plenty of Simon Tappertits already. But this we will say, that some of our friends of the Public Works Department are gifted with a power of putting strong thoughts in strong language—a sort of determination of words to the pen—that would make the most prolific literary hack envious and discontented.—*Pioneer.*

INCOME-TAX.

UNDER the powers reserved to him in this behalf by section 43 of Act XVI. of 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the local Governments and Administrations the power to determine, after communication with each other, when any company, firm, or person has several places of business or of residence in the territories subject to different local Governments and Administrations, which of such places of business or of residence shall, for the purposes of the Income Tax Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business or of residence. If in any case the local Governments concerned cannot agree, the question should be referred to the Governor General in Council for decision with a statement of the facts.—*Gazette of India.*

MR. LAING'S LETTER.

(*Spectator*, May 28.)

MR. S. LAING writes a long letter to the *Times* to say that the cause of Indian deficits is the receipt of orders from home to pay for public works out of revenue. He would pay for them out of terminable loans, instead of raising an income-tax which is so hated that men commit suicide only to avoid it, the necessary inquisition being regarded as dishonourable. We do not object, if Mr. Laing will only suggest a way of making his loans terminable. If he offers heavy interest, say for thirty years, nobody in India will look at them. If he adopts the system of drawings the loans can never get above par, and will usually be below it. And if he maintains a sinking fund, the Government will steal it on the first outbreak of hostilities. The only scheme we can think of is to borrow of the Home Government at six per cent., so paying off the debt in about twenty-five years to a power which can enforce repayment, but we should like to see Mr. Lowe's face as he read the proposition. Moreover, such an arrangement would instantly bring down on the India House that horde of philanthropists whose notion of doing good to India is to start a monopoly of something,—water, or air, or rice,—muddle away some money, and then compel the India House to buy up their schemes at an enormous price in guaranteed stock. That form of plunder is worse than a deficit, and is one which has succeeded until an experienced Anglo-Indian hates a philanthropist as he does a taxgatherer, and despises him more.

THE ARREST OF CAPTAIN WARREN, R.A.

(*Pioneer.*)

SIR,—A paragraph in your number of Thursday last has caused considerable annoyance to the friends of Captain Warren, R. A. In it you state (from a letter) that Captain Warren was placed in arrest on a charge of insubordination in refusing to re-write a letter. There was no refusal, nor is the charge one of insubordination, but of simple disobedience of orders—a very different affair, as every soldier knows; and a statement of the facts will, I think, show that an error of judgment, and not an insubordinate temper, is the fault in this instance.

Captain Warren sent to the Division Office, Allahabad, a letter (on clothing) to be forwarded to head quarters. It was sent back to be corrected and returned. Meanwhile Captain Warren discovered that the Division Office was not the proper channel for communications on this subject, and sent the letter through the Royal Artillery Office, which is the proper channel, informing the division authorities that he had done so "to save delay." This imperfect explanation was followed by the order of arrest. Had Captain Warren been asked to explain more fully the reasons for the course which he had adopted, the thunderbolt might perhaps have been averted.

JUS.

[We confess to previous ignorance of the distinction between "insubordination" and "disobedience."—ED. *Pioneer.*]

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE provisions of Act X. of 1870 (The Land-Acquisition Act) are declared to be in force in the province of Mysore.

THE Governor General of India in Council is pleased to prohibit the exportation of opium not covered by a pass,—by sea from any port or place in the Presidency of Fort St. George, or by land from that presidency to any foreign or native State. The above notification supersedes that published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I., page 348, No. 609, dated the 19th May 1870.

THE KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, May 27.

(CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

Major Dickson observed that the Attorney-General and the hon. and learned member behind (Mr. Eastwick) had argued the question on different premises. The Attorney-General said that the property of the chiefs had been confiscated for rebellion, and therefore the army had no claim to it. The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Eastwick) said it belonged to a minor that it had not been confiscated, and that therefore it could not be given to the army. No doubt the Attorney-General spoke from his brief; but the difference of opinion between learned gentlemen in that house showed the necessity for an inquiry. He trusted that the House would accede to the motion of the hon. member, and then the soldiers would feel that every class of Her Majesty's subjects could obtain justice from this House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gourley observed that when a good deal was produced in support of the claim that had been put forward on behalf of the soldiers there was no evidence in existence of Bands and Kirwee, nobody knew of the existence of the notes, and the Treasury had already received £550,000 from the booty taken during the expedition. He could not tell why soldiers who were paid for their services by the nation should have any claim to booty at all, and he believed that the hope of booty was demoralising the army in India. Under these circumstances, he hoped the House would not accede to the motion.

Colonel Barttelot regretted that the hon. member who had just sat down appeared to think that soldiers had neither feeling nor sympathy, but that they were prone to plunder the enemy. The soldiers had a right to look to loot, plunder, nor destroy, but that if he did his duty honestly and well he would receive his reward in the shape of his share of the booty captured. The House ought, in the interest of the country, to take care that this promise to the soldiers was faithfully kept. The hon. member who spoke last had said that it was not known that the notes had ever existed, but they had been returned as prize by the prize agents themselves. An opinion to the effect that the soldiers were entitled to the value of the notes had been signed by Sir J. Duke Coleridge, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Sleigh, Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Brownbridge. Straight hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer had had a great deal to do with this matter. On the 16th of May, 1869, when the matter had been brought before him in the Treasury Chambers, the right hon. gentleman had observed in reference to the decision in the case of the Deccan prize money, that the force of absurdity could no further go, to which Mr. Harcourt replied that he should not have ventured to apply such an expression to a decision arrived at by Lord Liverpool and his colleagues, under the advice of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst. In his opinion the right hon. gentleman would do well, after having heard the almost unanimous opinion of the House upon the question, to yield in the matter, and thereby place himself in a much better position with respect to it than he occupied at present.

Sir C. Wingfield said that if this claim had been put forward on behalf of the troops who had been engaged in the sieges of Delhi or of Lucknow, he should have been the last to oppose it. The 7,000 troops in question had, however, taken Banda and Kirwee after a very slight engagement, and they had already received £50 per man, which he regarded as ample reward for the services which they had rendered. It was a question of the munificence and bounty of the Crown, whether, in fact, the army engaged at Kirwee had been fully recompensed by the gift of the whole of the moveable property which had fallen into their hands, for it must be remembered that the notes had never been found to this day. Nobody would fail to admit that the men engaged had been extremely fortunate, and he, for one, highly commended the Government for declining to accede to an unreasonable demand.

Colonel Torrens remarked with surprise that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have declared the Queen's Regulations to be null and void, and contrary to law.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had made no such statement.

Colonel Torrens appealed to hon. members opposite as to whether the right hon. gentleman had not declared the regulations null and void, and expressed the opinion that the House should adhere to the precedent already laid down and maintain the Act of 3 and 4 Victoria, by sending this case to the proper court, so that the whole facts might be clearly ascertained for the satisfaction of the army and the country.

Mr. Sinclair Aytoun observed that the point under discussion should not be dismissed on military, Indian, nor legal grounds, but should be dealt with on the simple question whether the treasury had gone beyond the strict line of its duty. He thought it had, and that the matter should be referred to the Court of Admiralty.

Mr. Stansfeld feared that hon. members might have become somewhat confused in considering as to how far the question at issue were questions of law, policy, or fact. He was quite sure his hon. and gallant friend had no intention of misleading his reading of the regulations but he differed from that which the fact would now produced. hon. and gallant member had read a certain number of regulations, not the official regulations of the army, but from a copy published by the authority of the Secretary of State for India, and the words used were that "the final jurisdiction in disputed cases of prize money now rests with the High Court of Admiralty." Not only when his hon. and gallant friend read that passage, but upon other occasions when hon. members referred to the jurisdiction conferred by the statute on the Court, the impression produced was that the Act conferred positive jurisdiction on the Court of Admiralty. impression was incorrect, for the 22nd section of the

"The High Court of Admiralty shall have jurisdiction to decide all matters and questions concerning booty of war or the distribution thereof which it shall please Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, by the advice of Her and their Privy Council, to refer to the jurisdiction of the said Court."

The House would see, therefore, that the Court only had jurisdiction on the motion of the Crown by an Order in Council, and that its jurisdiction would be confined by the terms of that order and the questions thereby referred to it. He would now allude to the regulation read by his hon. and gallant friend (Sir J. Hay), who would, no doubt, acknowledge that a few words extracted from a document could not be accurately interpreted without reference to the context. Now, the only words cited by the hon. and gallant baronet were to the following effect:—

"The final jurisdiction in all disputed cases of prize money now rests with the High Court of Admiralty under that Act."

(Hear, hear.) If, however, the context were before the House, he believed it would be found that the disputed cases referred to were in regard to cases of distribution. As many hon. members were aware, the vast majority of the cases referred to courts of law were not questions as to what was booty, and what was not booty, which was a matter for the decision of the Crown and its advisers. The question usually referred to a Court of law was—given a certain amount of booty, how should it be distributed among certain troops?

Sir J. Hay pointed out that the Court might decide what was booty.

Mr. Stansfeld said the Court, no doubt, had jurisdiction as regards booty as well as regards distribution, if the subject were referred to it by an Order in Council. His hon. and gallant friend had quoted three lines from one of the regulations, but he maintained that it was unfair to judge of the effect of the whole document from so short an extract.

Sir J. Hay, again interposing, remarked that the book was in the library.

Mr. Stansfeld had no doubt it was, and felt assured that his hon. and gallant friend, familiar as he was with the accuracy with which regulations of this kind were drawn up, would admit it was highly improbable that any regulations had been issued which were inconsistent with the terms of the statute or of the law. Some hon. members had referred to a legal opinion signed by the Solicitor-General and other counsel. Now, that opinion was a very guarded one, and one must know that the opinion of a counsel called in to advise a client on his own statement of his case could not be regarded as having the weight of a judicial decision. On the case submitted to them the counsel for the claimants began by saying:—

"Booty of war in the sense of army prize being a question of the bounty of the Crown, and not of strict right, is not susceptible of legal definition."

(Hear, hear.) How, then, could it be obligatory on Her Majesty and her advisers to submit the question to a Court of law? The learned counsel went on as follows:—

"We are of opinion, however, that the notes in question are such property as has been distributed in other instances among the successful army by the Crown."

It would be observed that the counsel for the claimants recorded their opinion on a question of fact and not of law. Without for a moment referring to the question whether the notes were actually captured or not—for the opinion in no way bore on the question of actual or constructive capture—all they ventured to say was that notes of that description had been allowed to be distributed as booty among troops. And what was the advice of the learned counsel? As the postcript of a letter often contained its pith, so the practical advice tendered by counsel was the most important part of their opinion. In the present instance they did not venture to assert that the claimants had a right which the Crown could not refuse to recognize but they said:—

"Having regard to the precedents, we are of opinion that the present case affords good grounds for presenting a memorial to the Crown."

(Hear, hear.) The whole extent of that opinion, then, was that counsel very fairly advised the claimants to try the effect of a memorial. So that even if the opinion could be held to be binding on the House, and of course no opinion of any counsel who was instructed to advise one of the parties could be binding, it went no further than to say that the case was one which might fairly be submitted to the judgment and the generosity of the Crown. His hon. and learned friend who brought this question forward (Mr. Goldney) was under a mistaken impression as to the proceedings of the Treasury. The function of that department was not to sit in judgment as a legal tribunal, but to advise the Crown how to act in this matter of discretion. Counsel were heard on both sides. His hon. friend had said the Treasury refused to furnish copies of the opinions given by the law officers of the Crown in 1825, and of other documents. The fact was, however, that the parties only wanted these documents if time and opportunity allowed of their production, and it happened that time and opportunity did not allow of it. The case was most fully argued on behalf of the claimants, who were most efficiently represented. The hon. and gallant gentleman who seconded the motion had alluded to the great exertions, risks, and sacrifices of the troops, and, insisting on the importance of maintaining discipline, he had urged the Government to take a liberal and generous view of the matter, because, he said, it was of vital importance that our soldiers engaged in foreign wars should not search for booty themselves, but should have a well-founded confidence that whatever booty was taken would be fairly distributed among them. But in the present instance no question of fair distribution was raised. If it had been [illegible] referred to the [illegible] question here [illegible] His hon. and [illegible] about the danger of our [illegible] looting was really in [illegible] by the Government [illegible] keep as near as possible to [illegible] In one case which had [illegible] Treasury it was laid down that although a [illegible] constructive capture [illegible] ought not to be enlarged. [illegible] maintained, not a [illegible] and good faith. If the [illegible] this subject instilled into [illegible] were more lawyers than [illegible] have occurred to them [illegible] the money [illegible] over been [illegible] were only two legal points in [illegible] The first [illegible] right [illegible] The [illegible] proclamation [illegible] which were [illegible] all moveable property belonging to the rebels that was ordinarily distributable and was captured by the troops should be held to be prize. Could any one say that promissory notes, of which the soldiers never dreamt, were property within the meaning of that proclamation? It was impossible to raise upon that proclamation any question which Her Majesty's advisers were bound to refer to a legal tribunal; but even if the Government agreed to refer the subject to such a tribunal, would his hon. and learned friend say what question should be submitted? No legal question could be defined. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible that his hon. and learned friend could submit to the Government and the House any question which could be submitted to a legal tribunal, for, in addition to whatever he might suggest, it would still remain for the Government to advise the Crown with respect to the exercise of its prerogative, and its generosity in dealing with this question of bounty.

Mr. Henley understood that when the idea of making this claim first arose the opinion of the Solicitor-General was obtained, and he advised that there was a case on which to memorialize the Treasury. (Hear, hear.) An application was thereupon made to the Treasury, and the case was heard, counsel appearing on both sides, nor could he find in the correspondence any request that the matter should be referred to the Court of Admiralty; on the contrary, the memorialists expressed their thankfulness at the Treasury having undertaken to hear their case. Much had been said about the Treasury in the course of this debate, but it should be recollected that it was not this country but the people of India who were interested (hear, hear)—a material point which had not been kept in view. The Treasury could, to say the least, act impartially between the army and the people of India, who would have had to pay, had the decision been in favour of the soldiers; nor had he heard a word in this debate to show why there should be any appeal from the tribunal which had already given a decision on the subject to that Court to which it was equally open to the memorialists to have applied in the first instance. ("No, no.") The parties had received the decision of a tribunal whose offer they accepted with thanks, and they ought now to be bound by the result.

The Solicitor-General said he should not have taken any part in this discussion had not some observations been made respecting his absence from the House during the debate. He only desired to say now, that having been counsel for those on whose behalf an application was now made to the House, he thought it would be only becoming in him to abstain from taking any part in this discussion, and he preferred to absent himself from the House in order that he might not be appealed to and forced into taking part in a debate on a matter in which he had been engaged as adviser before he held his present office. His opinion had been read to the House, and by that opinion he was still bound. He believed there was a case for the consideration of the Treasury, and he advised that a memorial should be presented, but he gave no opinion whatever as to what was likely to be the result of the application. He hoped the House would not think he was acting unbecomingly if he stood by that opinion, and refused either to advance or to recede. (Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—After having been so much called upon it would be hardly possible for me to avoid saying a few words. I will just state what I understand to be the question before the House, and how matters now stand. Her Majesty's troops took Kirwee, and they were entitled to receive, and did receive under a judgment by Dr. Lushington, a very large share of the booty which they took there. Their advisers and friends then raised a further claim—that in addition to booty valued at £500,000, they were entitled to the proceeds of certain promissory notes worth £250,000 more. Those promissory notes were not taken in Kirwee, but are supposed to have been lost or destroyed; at all events they are not forthcoming, and could any one claim upon them except he who at the present them? (Hear, hear.) They claim to be the constituted creditors of Her Majesty for the value of those promissory notes in addition to the £500,000 they have already received from the bounty of Her Majesty as prize money, and their claim is upon the Indian revenues for £250,000. The question is proper one to be tried by a judicial tribunal for giving an opinion on the subject of that claim, and for advising Her Majesty whether already given. The Royal bounty beyond the amount and no other body whatever. It is the Treasury Board, dispute, and there is a precedent for it in the case of the Deccan prize money, which was heard and decided by Lord Liverpool and the Lords of the Treasury. That case has been cited against us by those who wish to deny our authority; but, under the circumstances, what were the Treasury to do in this case? They had the power, if they so chose, to advise [illegible] matter to the Court of Admiralty, and such a course was adopted by Lord Palmerston's Government in the case of the £580,000 already distributed among those troops; but that led to immense expense and litigation, and to the great delay which has been complained of by almost every speaker who has blamed the Treasury Board for their conduct. No doubt that delay is a matter very much to be lamented, for, as has been said, many times soldiers die, and they lose the reward to which they are justly entitled. The Treasury felt that this was not like the question which was referred to Dr. Lushington, that being a complicated and difficult matter, and one which involved disputes as to issues of fact as well as raising points of law. In this matter there was one simple question with which the Treasury believed themselves perfectly able to deal, considering the assistance they would receive from the learned counsel who would be engaged in the case; and, therefore, out of kindness to the claimants, and for no other reason, the Treasury took upon themselves the heavy responsibility of exercising their jurisdiction instead of pushing it off upon the Court of Admiralty; for the effect of another course would probably have been to put the parties to an enormous expense, and to cause them to suffer endless delay before a decision was given. To save the soldiers this, to give a speedy decision, and in the confidence—though that may have been misplaced—that we should be able to do justice in this matter, the Board of the Treasury undertook to discharge this duty, and their offer, as has been already stated, was received with gratitude. Not a word of objection to their undertaking the duty was ever stated; the two litigant parties, the Indian Government and the representatives of the troops, appeared by very able counsel and were heard. All sorts of imputations have been cast upon the Board of the Treasury, but we were absolutely impartial; it mattered not to us whether this money was given to the troops or to the Indian revenue. All we wished was that justice should be done between them, and that it should be done cheaply and speedily. My right hon. friend the First Minister of the Crown presided on that occasion, and the other Lords of the Treasury, myself included, were present. We heard and considered the matter without the slightest bias or feeling, and, having considered it, we gave our decision in favour of the Indian Government. We are now asked virtually to cancel that decision—to treat it as null and void. Why? Because those against whom we decided are dissatisfied. Of course, one side or other must always be dissatisfied with a decision; but I ask the House, in its anxiety to further the ends of justice, not to do a great injustice in this matter. Both parties appeared and were heard, and asked the decision of the Treasury upon their case; each side took the risk of the decision being adverse, though of course hoping that it would be favourable. Suppose the decision the Treasury had been in favour of the soldiers, would they now be coming forward to speak of the tribunal as improper and inadequate? (Hear, hear.) Had the decision been against the Indian Government they would have lost £250,000, yet they raised no objection to the question being determined by us. They could have made no valid objection; but they did not even attempt to do so. I contend that a litigant has no right to bring his case before a tribunal, taking his chance of what the decision may be, and then, when it is adverse, to turn round and raise the question whether the Court was a proper one to try the case. (Cheers.) If there were any objection to the jurisdiction of the Treasury it ought to have been urged before the arguments were proceeded with, and not afterwards. In trying the case, we took upon ourselves a heavy responsibility, without any motive whatever to bias us; we discharged that duty to the best and utmost of our ability, and we deserve a better return than to be accused of partiality and arbitrary conduct by those against whom we have committed no offence whatever, except it be that, after the best consideration we were able to give to the subject, we could see no justification whatever for their claim. Under these circumstances I trust the House will be content to let the matter stand, and will not desire to re-open the question. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Hay read from the Articles of War a passage in support of the statement which he had made, and which he understood to have been impugned by the right hon. gentleman opposite.

The House then divided:—

For the address	...	...	...	67
Against	...	...	...	108
Majority	...	...	...	—41

The death of Mr. Mark Lemon, for thirty years editor of *Punch*, should not be allowed to pass without a note. Mr. Lemon's own capacity might easily be overrated, but no man had a quicker eye for ability of the kind he possessed, or greater success in keeping his company together,—success which when artists, litterateurs, and the public are all to work together, it is not given to many to obtain. A genuine humourist and most genial man, Mr. Lemon was perhaps not of all editors of satirical journals in the world the one who did least moral harm, and his journal the one which has done least to create in its readers the jeering tone of mind. That he kept it clean is nothing—uncleanness would kill it in a week,—but he kept it in wonderful purity for a worthy things as a paper of its class ever has been. He often gave the reins to international hate, but never vilified a political foe, and a personal foe he probably never had.—*Spectator*, May 28.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

WHERE I HAVE DINED.

IV.—Spain.

"You have been very fortunate, then," will be the obvious retort of travellers from the Peninsula who may peruse the heading of this article. It must be confessed that gluttony is not one of the national vices, and the most austere of anchorites might take up his parable against many failings of the Spaniard before coming to that particular form of sensuality. The physical conditions of the country and the moral qualities of the people conspire to protect them from indulgence in it. In a torrid clime and on shadeless plains the beef runs to fibre, the fleece of the sheep becomes hair while his portion turns to wool. Milk in the cow scorches up, and veal ages prematurely. The poultry reside in villages instead of outlying farms, and live by their wits instead of fattening on the abundance that falls from the wheat-stacks. Game is scarce, except in distant provinces where there are grand seigneurs sufficiently autocratic to impose game laws of their own devising. The country is traversed in its length and breadth by bands of free fowling-pieces: the muleteer, throned picturesquely on his bales and striped housings, carries his long matchlock balanced on his pummel, ready to take literally a "pot" shot at any unwary cony or misguided partridge he may catch napping. Even those singing birds that eke out the farm on the Italian tables are as scarce as eagles in the vast brown plains that stretch for hundreds of miles on most sides of the capital. In the Castiles every hedgerow has been carefully grubbed until the country has become the paradise of grain-devouring insects, and centuries ago the last of its copses was burned for firewood. If a Don Quixote and his squire were to travel nowadays in search of adventures, they might look long enough before they came on any so startling as a Camancho's wedding. Cervantes, we know, was a brilliantly imaginative writer, and we suspect even in his time feasts of this kind were as fanciful as islands of Barataria. You may generally read the habits of a people on the walls of its National Gallery. Teniers and Gerard Dow, Ostade and Miaris, are the chroniclers of the fat plenty of Flanders. Rembrandt thought it worth his while to make a master piece of the joint of raw meat that hangs on its hook in the Louvre, fresh as the day it left the butcher; and look at the wealth of living game by Snyders and dead game by Weenix. In the Museum at Madrid the banqueting is by Italians, chiefly of the Venetian school, and eating there is none. To be sure—by the way of drinking we have the matchless Borrachos by Velasquez; and Spaniards still possess the vine, and do drink and quarrel on occasion. But they are poor and proud, and do not care to invite a stranger to an ostentatious exhibition of the nakedness of their land. Hospitality, like other virtues, flourishes among the lower orders, is of sickly and precarious growth among the middle classes, and dies out altogether on the chilly heights of the best society. The peasant or muleteer dining *al fresco* by the wayside will invariably press you to partake of his crust or cold bacon, and the acid wine which a blazing sun has mulled in his pigskin. You may visit Madrid with the best introduction, and never receive refreshment more substantial than the pastry and ices of a tertullia. There is something infectious in it, too, and it is strange how often the members of the diplomatic corps fall into the prevalent and economical fashion—we do not talk of the present Ministers. Those who do entertain there are the *nouveaux riches*—bankers who deal in doubtful securities at heavy usury; promoters who sneak down the back stairs of palaces with valuable concessions cheaply come by; contractors who monopolize the profits of the railway and irrigation schemes that will open such a field for the cousins when people begin to take advantage of them. To men of this stamp, who want social value for their money, Madrid offers the most remunerative field in the world. There is no one to compete with them. Every one is delighted to accept their invitations and revel in unaccustomed dainties, and the blunt blood avoids all risk of compromising itself awkwardly by never asking its vulgar entertainers in return. They give the costliest dinners extant, because everything worth the eating has to be imported; and that used to be no light matter in such a climate before the establishment of a Paris railway. These are the chief patrons of M. L'Hardy, of the Calle San Geronimo, the Chevet of Madrid, who will moreover fill you a pic-nic hamper or dress a supper-table in the manner in which he settles to his puchero, as if it were all the world to him. As he sets himself to dispose of the garbanzos with a sombre fire of enthusiasm in his eye, you can picture him marching with Mondragon breast high through the mountain passes of the Sebeld, or sending batches of heretics to the stake from the bar of the Holy office. Yet our friends of to-day are by no means favourable specimens of their countrymen. For the last few months or years they have been watching for place from the shady side of the Puerto del Sol, draped in their cloaks, with their eyes fixed on the windows of the Cortes opposite, with clothes as tattered as their characters and stomachs as empty as their pockets. Now they have got place—there has just been a change of Ministry—how we need not stop to inquire, but we know necessity has no law. They have to struggle to keep what they have struggled to get, and they eat their meat with their natural sobriety of demeanour saddened by the experience of the past, and chastened by continual anxiety in the present and profound distrust of the future.

We spoke of the puchero, and the puchero is the national dish of Spain—at least of Spain to the north of the Sierra Morena, for to the south of it you have the olla podrida. Like the melting-pot in which thieves boil down beyond recognition the spoils of their last burglary, all the questionable viands you find in Spanish markets are straightway huddled out of sight into the puchero—for the name of the vessel is given to the contents, and the puchero is christened after the pipkin that held it. The chanzos, beans, or rather chick peas, are their indispensable staple; and, if if you are tolerably lucky, unexceptionable bacon has distributed its sweets through the mess. Although the orthodox Spaniard patriotically reviles the memory of the Jew and the Moor his fathers persecuted, yet he inherits their contempt for the porcine pets of St. Antonio. It is all of a piece with the ingratitude he invariably displays to his benefactors, for the pig makes the delight of his repasts; and here, as often elsewhere, his practice runs directly counter to his theories and opinions. The seductions of Spanish pork are irresistible, for it is nature herself who takes charge of the pig-breeding. Gothic Garths to this day tend half-savage herds of swine in the forest glades of Estremadura and along the banks of the yellow Tagus. The animals go crushing the fragrant herbs and grasses of the *dehesas* and *dipoltados*, wallowing in what ought to be crystal fountains, and munching acorns and chesnuts and beech mast in the shade of secular forests. The hams of Montanches are perhaps the sole production with which Spaniards might dare competition at an exhibition of universal industry.

But it is not the dinners of the Puerto del Sol, of the *Fondas* of Seville or Malaga, even of the wine merchants of Port St. Mary, or the Regiments on "the Rock" that will leave the pleasantest memories. Few repasts have such a wild-game flavour as those you have made when roughing it on a riding trip; when the man who tends your horses is at once your cook and your caterer; your Alforjas, your larder; your *bota* the cellar; some green brake by a tumbling stream your dining-room, and distant views of rock and forest, of snowy mountains and azure skies; perhaps the lake-like Mediterranean thousands of feet below you, and many a league away, the landscapes on its walls. The sun is glowing in a cloudless heaven, but all nature can afford to laugh at him while cooled by the breeze that is sweeping down the gorge. You have chosen your halting-place opposite a venta for the sake of its fireplace, pretty nearly all it can contribute to your comforts. Or rather, it is a ventorillo, run up of posts and clay and rudely thatched with reeds. The mistress and her children come out to gape at you—faces, clothes, and naked legs all toned down to the dull clay tints of their dwellings, for they live and sleep in their solitary suits of working rags from festa day to festa day. Through the open door you see and hear the group of muleteers clinking and gambling out the noonday halt, while one or two more lie buried in siesta, absolutely undisturbed by their comrades' laughter and the steady torrents of oaths which are the salt and savour of their conversation. With all their roughness, they carefully avoid approaching the table you have spread, lest you should feel bound to invite them to sit down and share with you. Yet it is scarcely likely they ever saw so sumptuous a meal before. You have one or two fins of portable soup left, and decide for millitgatawny in preference to mock turtle. You have the kid and the fowl your retainer stowed away in his omnivorous saddle-bags before parting from your last sleeping-place, and the partridge you bought that morning from the postman when you met him sauntering along with his fowling-piece over his shoulder. The rabbit you bagged yourself with a snapshot from your revolver more by good luck than anything else, is reserved for future use, and meantime hangs on a bough above your head. The wine from your pigskin smacks of the pitch to be sure, and you have disposed of your last bottle of Manzanilla, but the marked after-taste gives your repast the flavour of roughing it that otherwise would be utterly wanting. And then comes the after-dinner cigar, when reclined on a mossy bank, lulled by the plashing water, looking out through waving boughs at a landscape blazing with gorgeous lights, tobacco the most olesginous might be a *pure de la reina*, and for coffee, the thymo-laden golo is worth all the odours and essences from the choicest berries of Araby the blest. The Spaniards are fond of proverbs, and there is an old Scotch one they might appropriate with advantage. In the Peninsula it is decidedly pleasanter to hear the bird sing—where there are birds—than the mouse squeak, and especially at meal-times.—*Full Mall Gazette.*

THE POPE AND THE FOREIGN VISITORS AT ROME.

The *Times* of May 28th publishes the following address and the Pope's reply:—

"Most Holy Father,—Members of divers nations, but one in heart and spirit as children of the Church, we prostrate ourselves at the feet of our common Father, desirous, before our departure from the capital of Christendom, to offer to your Holiness the homage of our love and veneration, and to express our thankfulness for the graces which have been vouchsafed to us during our sojourn in the Eternal City.

"Rome, the centre of Christianity, is the home of all Catholics, and for hearts truly Christian it has, at all times, most powerful attractions. But we deem it an especial privilege to be within its walls at the moment when the Episcopate of the whole world is assembled round the chair of Peter. In this event we behold a triumph of religion, a manifestation of that Providence which guides, preserves, and assists the Church, the more she is exposed to danger. In this event we see the crowning glory of a Pontificate fruitful in great deeds.

"May God vouchsafe the full accomplishment of the designs of your Holiness in this supreme effort, and grant that the efficacy of the remedy may not be frustrated by the obstinacy of the evil.

"May the Council you have assembled heal the wounds of society, enlighten consciences, and renovate the whole world. May faith and charity win back all hearts, and the eternal Christian law henceforth govern all nations.

"Children of the Church, we unite in declaring our submission to all that the Council assembled by the Supreme Pontiff may decree. We shall regard its decisions as the expression of the will of God, the word of the Holy Ghost, the Providential rule which is to be the guide of the present and of future generations.

"To this profession of our faith we are eager to add the strongest expression of our filial devotion to the person of your Holiness, and our inviolable attachment to the chair of Peter which you occupy. In you, the Roman Pontiff, we unanimously recognise, as we have been taught from our infancy, 'The Father and the Teacher of all Christians.'

"We earnestly pray that your Holiness may receive consolation commensurate with the trials which surround you; and that Rome, which enjoys the singular glory of being the capital of Christianity, may never be despoiled of the independence and privileges conferred upon her by the sovereignty of the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

"Lastly, we humbly implore from you, Most Holy Father, for ourselves, our relations and friends, and for the countries to which we belong, the Apostolic benediction."

The address was agreed upon at a meeting of Catholics held at the apartments of Lord Herries. It was numerously and influentially signed, nearly 800 signatures having been affixed, notwithstanding the numbers who have left Rome. It was presented on the 2d of May, in the Sala del Consistorio of the Vatican, by upwards of 100 persons, and read by the young Duke Don Miguel, of Braganza, whose name was attached to it, as were also those of the Dukes of Norfolk, Leeds, and Manchester, the Princes Löwenstein, Isenbourg, Czartoryski, Montimilleti, the Count de Schœnburg, Dukes de Lorges, Scotti, Regina, Grenada, Popoli, Counts Blome, Potocky, de Breda, Stolberg, de la Puente, Maraviglia, Crivelli, &c., Barons de Reyer, de Shroter, and a large number of other Catholics of all countries and condition. The British Hon. Henry Kerr, Secretary of Legation, and the honourable George Bower, Sir John Bradstreet, the Master of Herries, the Hon. W. Maxwell, Colonels Burney and M'Donald, Major de Havilland, Captain Coppinger, Messrs. Philip Howard, Aubrey de Vere, Bonham, Palmer, Olliver, Carroll, Sherlock, G. and A. Blount, Monteith, Fletcher, Rhodes, Townley, Morgan, Hornyhold, Meynell, Watts, Clifford, &c.

THE POPE'S REPLY.

"Divine Providence, who is all goodness, and who overrules and governs all things, has permitted that I should now see round me a circle of Catholics of various nations, not only from Europe, but from regions beyond the seas, who come to pay their tribute of devotion and filial affection to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, forcibly demonstrating the unity of the Catholic Church.

"Children are wont to offer flowers on the return of the anniversaries of their parent's birth; soldiers present a sword to their General when he has led them on to victory; but the flowers fade and die, and a sword is useful in war; whereas you come to present the unfailing and lovely offerings of your hearts to the Holy See of Peter, to the Vicar of Christ. Thus you afford me support in my contest against existing evils, and you strengthen my hands as those of Moses were upheld when he contended with the people. You have promised the entire submission of your hearts and intellects to all the decisions of the sacred Council of the Vatican in union with the Supreme Pontiff. May its efforts to benefit society and diffuse Christian truth be successful.

"I know how unworthy I am to fill the office of the Vicar of Christ. Yet I know that I am sustained by God in the exercise of my pontifical duties, and it is to the right course, and the opposition which we now withhold will not prevail. I am accused of warring against modern society, which is untrue. The maxims of modern civilization are with certain exceptions, false. To falsehood we must oppose truth. Christ is truth. And it is the duty of Christians, in whatever state of life, to maintain the truths which He has taught. This must be your individual line of action in your different countries. If after thus striving we fail in our endeavours to preserve modern society from self-destruction, we shall deplore the catastrophe, but we shall know at least that we have done all in our power to avert it.

"This much it has occurred to me to say to you; and in sign of paternal affection I now bestow upon yourselves, your families, your friends, and your countries the Apostolic benediction; may it support, help and comfort you, and afford you strength and courage to contend against the manifold evils of the present age.

"Descendat super vos hæc benedictio, sit fortitudo in vita, consolatio in tribulatione, robur in morte. Benedicat vos," &c.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	...	Rs. 11 1/8d. do.
" 3 do.	...	Rs. 10 15/16d. do.
" 10 do.	...	Rs. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand	...	Rs. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland do.	...	Rs. 10 3/4d. do.
On Ireland do.	...	Rs. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris do.	...	Rs. 10 5/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ...		Rs. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Act Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. J. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continents of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

London and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,500,000.

Fire premiums for 1859	...	£228,314
Do. 1861	...	292,402
Do. 1863	...	341,993
Do. 1865	...	414,733
Do. 1867	...	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of	...	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for 1860	...	£73,150
Do. 1862	...	105,703
Do. 1864	...	144,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India. He will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—{ William Hind, Esq. Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq. William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. R. W. Jelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. George B. Lerford, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq. Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred Mowle, Esq. Peter McLagan, Esq.
Robert J. Crosbie, Esq. John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. John Sharp, Esq.
William Forces, Esq. N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager—H. Tyrrell Bramwell, Esq.

Bankers—The Provincial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Heywood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIF